



MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND
FAMILIES
AT OCEAN CITY, Md., July 16-20, 1901.

NINETEENTH
ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
MARYLAND
PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION

OCEAN CITY, MD.

July Sixteenth to Twentieth

1901

Including Minutes, President's Address, Reports of Committees,
Papers Read, List of Officers and Members,
Constitution and By-Laws

BALTIMORE
THE "SUN" JOB PRINTING OFFICE
1901

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD AT
BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, JUNE 24TH, 1902

H. R. RUDY, - - - - - LOCAL SECRETARY
HAGERSTOWN

THE NEXT SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT
ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 15TH, 1902

Due notice of this Meeting will be sent to you all. If you stay at home we will
never have a Pharmacy Law

OFFICERS FOR 1901-1902

LOUIS SCHULZE.....*President*

Baltimore.

J. WEBB FOSTER.....*First Vice-President*

Baltimore.

ELI T. REYNOLDS.....*Second Vice-President*

Rising Sun.

O. G. SCHUMANN.....*Third Vice-President*

Baltimore.

OWEN C. SMITH.....*Secretary*

No. 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Baltimore.

JOHN G. BECK.....*Treasurer*

Caroline and Federal Streets,

Baltimore.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1901-1902

Executive

WM. C. POWELL, *Chairman*.....Snow Hill, Md.
H. LIONEL MEREDITH, Hagerstown. W. E. BROWN, Baltimore.

Legislative

A. R. L. DOHME, PH. D., <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
E. J. M. BUTTON, Oakland.	J. B. THOMAS, Baltimore.
E. T. HALL, Princess Anne.	H. E. KINDER, Federalsburg.
E. T. FEARON, Rockville.	H. P. HYNSON, Baltimore.
C. B. HENKEL, M. D., Annapolis.	A. H. WELLS, Hyattsville.
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH, Hagerstown.	J. K. WALTERS, Thurmont.
W. C. POWELL, Snow Hill.	E. R. WHITE, Salisbury.
J. E. HENRY, East New Market.	J. M. WHITFIELD, Laurel.
W. E. TURNER, Cumberland.	E. A. ZEITLER, Havre de Grace.
J. HEISELY KELLER, Frederick City.	WALTER R. RUDY, Mt. Airy.
D. R. MILLARD, Baltimore.	C. H. MICHAEL, Reisterstown.

Pharmacy

FRANK A. HANCOCK, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
A. A. QUANDT, Baltimore.	E. H. BRATTON, Crumpton.
H. B. DE WAAL, Leonardtown.	J. H. SENCINDIVER, Baltimore.

Laws

W. J. ELDERDICE, <i>Chairman</i>	Cumberland
EUGENE WORTHINGTON, Annapolis.	E. RIAL WHITE, Salisbury.

Adulterations

DANIEL BASE, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
DAVID R. MILLARD, Baltimore.	E. E. QUANDT, Baltimore.

Trade Interests

W. E. BROWN, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
ROBT. S. MCKINNEY, Taneytown.	OSCAR E. ROSS, Baltimore.
JOHN M. WIESEL, Baltimore.	WM. C. POWELL, Snow Hill.

Membership

JOHN C. MUTH, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
WILFRED R. JESTER, Jestersville.	PETER HAMILTON, Baltimore.
R. L. VAN DE VANTER, Hagerst'n.	E. M. FORMAN, Centreville.
JOHN S. MUTH, Baltimore.	

Deceased Members

CHAS. H. WARE, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
M. A. TOULSON, Chestertown.	J. F. HANCOCK, Baltimore.

Pure Food and Drug Laws—(*Special*)

J. M. WIESEL, <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore.
EMORY S. WROTH, Chestertown.	HENRY MAISCH, Baltimore.
A. H. WELLS, Hyattsville.	

Committee on Memorial to Prof. Wm. Proctor, Jr.—(*Special*)

H. LIONEL MEREDITH, <i>Chairman</i>	Hagerstown
WM. M. FOUCH, Baltimore.	E. M. FORMAN, Centreville.

Committee to Confer with Medical Societies—(*Special*)

WM. E. TURNER, <i>Chairman</i>	Cumberland
H. P. HYNSON, Baltimore.	AUGUST SCHRADER, Baltimore.

DELEGATIONS.

Delegates to A. Ph. A.

D. M. R. CULBRETH, M. D., <i>Chairman</i>	Baltimore
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH, Hagerstown.	CHAS. E. DOHME, Baltimore.

Delegates to N. A. R. D.

H. P. HYNSON, Baltimore.

W. E. BROWN, Baltimore.

Delegates to Delaware Phar. Assoc.ELI T. REYNOLDS, *Chairman*.....Rising Sun

W. A. ALEXANDER, Chesapeake City, H. R. CAMERON, Port Deposit.

Delegates to Pennsylvania Phar. Assoc.CHAS. C. CASPARI, *Chairman*.....Baltimore

L. R. MOBLY, Hagerstown. T. E. ZIMMERMAN, Emmitsburg.

Delegates to Virginia Phar. Assoc.C. C. WALTZ, *Chairman*.....Hagerstown

A. M. LICHTENSTEIN, Cumberland. A. G. HORINE, M. D., Brunswick.

Delegates to New Jersey Phar. Assoc.LOUIS DOHME, *Chairman*.....Baltimore

R. H. TRUITT, Salisbury. B. E. COCKEY, Queenstown.

PAST OFFICERS

Presidents

1883—J. J. THOMSEN.	1892—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.
1884—D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.	1894—JOHN F. HANCOCK.
1885—EDWIN EARECKSON, M. D.	1895—HENRY P. HYNSON.
1886—A. J. CORNING.	1896—H. B. GILPIN.
1887—WILLIAM SIMON, M. D.	1897—W. C. POWELL.
1888—J. WALTER HODGES.	1898—ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.
1889—M. L. BYERS.	1899—A. R. L. DOHME, PH. D.
1890—E. M. FORMAN.	1900—WILLIAM E. TURNER.
1891—COLUMBUS V. EMICH.	

First Vice-Presidents

1883—C. W. CRAWFORD.	1892—T. W. SMITH.
1884—STEINER SCHLEY.	1894—HENRY P. HYNSON.
1885—LEVIN D. COLLIER.	1895—J. W. COOK.
1886—JOSEPH B. BOYLE.	1896—ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.
1887—C. W. CRAWFORD.	1897—W. S. MERRICK.
1888—C. H. REDDEN.	1898—AUGUST SCHRADER.
1889—D. M. R. CULBRETH, M. D.	1899—C. C. WALT.
1890—CHARLES CASPARI, JR.	1900—L. R. MOBLEY.
1891—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.	

Second Vice-Presidents

1883—THOMAS W. SHRYER.	1892—J. FULLER FRAMES.
1884—A. J. CORNING.	1894—C. B. HENKEL, M. D.
1885—HENRY T. WOOTERS.	1895—GEORGE E. PEARCE.
1886—	1896—STEINER SCHLEY.
1887—J. WALTER HODGES.	1897—LOUIS SCHULZE.
1888—J. F. LEARY.	1898—EUGENE WORTHINGTON.
1889—JOSEPH B. GARROTT.	1899—JOHN M. WIESEL.
1890—D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.	1900—J. F. LEARY.
1891—F. A. HARRISON.	

Third Vice-Presidents

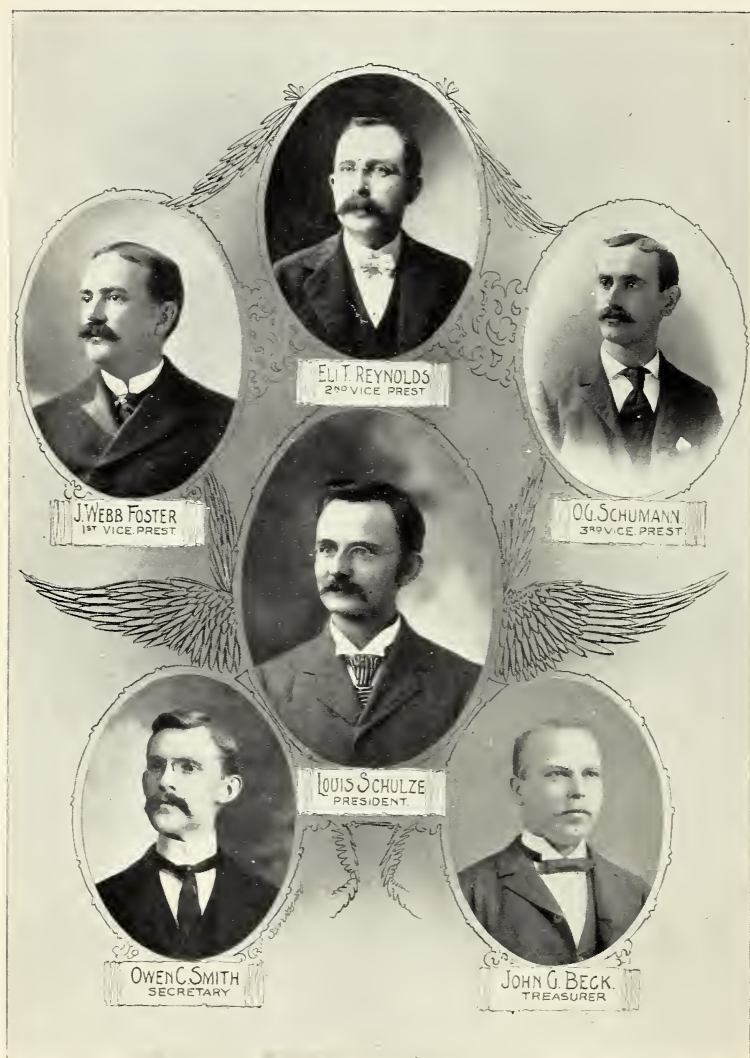
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|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1883—HUGH DUFFY. | 1892—C. B. HENKEL, M. D. |
| 1884—LEVIN D. COLLIER. | 1894—GEORGE E. PEARCE. |
| 1885—T. W. SMITH. | 1895—J. W. SMITH. |
| 1886—J. WALTER HODGES. | 1896—THOMAS H. JENKINS. |
| 1887—HENRY A. ELLIOTT. | 1897—A. EUGENE DE REEVES. |
| 1888—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D. | 1898—C. C. WARD, M. D. |
| 1889—E. M. FORMAN. | 1899—C. H. MICHAEL. |
| 1890—J. H. HANCOCK. | 1900—W. E. BROWN. |
| 1891—J. E. HENRY. | |

Secretaries

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1883—JOHN W. GEIGER. | 1896—HENRY MAISCH. |
| 1884-88—M. L. BYERS. | 1897-98-99—CHARLES H. WARE. |
| 1889-94—JOHN W. GEIGER. | 1900—LOUIS SCHULZE. |
| 1895—J. H. HANCOCK. | |

Treasurers

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1883-85—E. WALTON RUSSELL. | 1896-8—D. M. R. CULBRETH, M. D. |
| 1886-94—SAMUEL MANSFIELD. | 1899-1900—W. M. FOUCH. |
| 1895—HENRY B. GILPIN. | |



OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1901-2.

LOUIS SCHULZE.

THE president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, who was elected at the last annual meeting, held at Ocean City, Md., July 16 to 20, 1901.

He is the youngest son of the late Charles Schulze and Marie Schulze, nee Faitz, and was born at Fell's Point, Baltimore, April 13, 1864. In 1871 he entered Knapp's Institute and graduated in 1879. He then took up a post-graduate course of study in the classics, higher mathematics and literature in the Wilmerian Institute during the years of 1879 and 1880.

In 1881 he apprenticed himself in the drug store of George A. Frames. In October, 1882, he matriculated at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, attending during the junior and senior years, and graduated March 25, 1884, with the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy. He ranked in scholarship among the first ten in a class of forty members.

He has filled many official positions with credit and usefulness. For two years he served on the Board of Examiners of the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

During the term of Gov. Lloyd Lowndes he was a commissioner of pharmacy and practical chemistry, acting as treasurer of said Board for two years, and also as president for a term of two years.

In 1887 he became identified with Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, and is now serving the third consecutive term of two years each as a member of its council; fourth year as its financial secretary, and twelfth year as secretary of the Men's Association of said church.

In 1897 he served as second vice-president and in 1900 as secretary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

In 1888 he entered the drug business at Monument and Chester streets with limited capital, much energy, force of character, and with a trained and educated equipment for the business.

In 1891 he removed to his present location, 631 South Patterson Park avenue, and opened a larger establishment on a property adjoining the house in which he grew to manhood.

By faithful attention to business industry and economy his trade and capital have steadily increased, and his store is one of the leading drug stands in East Baltimore.

On October 25, 1893, at Seven Valleys, Pa., he married Lillie Mae Henry, a daughter of David M. Henry and Louisa Henry, nee Sellers. Of this union there have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Schulze three sons, two of whom are living.

In person Mr. Schulze is of medium build, of a genial and social nature, devoted to his home, friends, church and business.

ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE.

IT WAS the intention of the president to distribute the chairmanship of the various standing committees among the different branches of the drug business as represented in our Association. This he was able to do, but it was also his purpose to have the counties well represented among the chairmanships. In this he failed through again and again, getting the threadbare excuses, "too busy to serve," "make someone the chairman and I'll assist him," etc. Hence the committees are headed by members who either had consented to serve or the president knew would do so. If the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association is to accomplish anything for the welfare of the profession, then every member must feel it his duty to give some of his time for promoting its objects as set forth in Article II of the constitution.

It is true the Association has accomplished something, but it could do vastly more if every one of her two hundred members would take an active, aggressive part in her affairs, for example, if each one would get one of his fellow druggists to join the Association before the semi-annual meeting in January, 1902, we would have two-thirds of the drug trade in the State and be in a much better position to demand our just dues from the legislature.

IF YOU are chairman or a member of a committee, work earnestly and diligently from now until the next meeting, so as to have many matters of importance to place before the Association.

If any special work is assigned you by the President or Chairman of a committee, do not enter the threadbare excuse: "I'm so busy and have very little idle time," for the Chairman of the

Legislative Committee is one of the busiest men in the Association, yet found time to write to every member of the State Legislature during the last session three or four times in reference to the Pharmacy Bill; and it is busy men who make an organization successful in its mission.

Make a note of your prescription difficulties or any trouble in preparing galenical preparations and forward the same to the Chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy, Frank A. Hancock, 800 West Lombard street, Baltimore, Md. Send adulterations that may be received by you to Prof. Daniel Base, Chairman of the Committee on Adulterations, 329 North Schroeder street, Baltimore, Md.

If you know of anyone who is not, but should be, a member of the Association, forward his name to J. C. Muth, Chairman of the Committee on Membership, 15 East Fayette street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mark the date and place of the next annual meeting of the Association at a conspicuous place over your desk, and allow nothing to prevent you from being present—*this means every member.*

In buying, remember those who advertise in this book.

For information on anything relating to the Association write to the Secretary, who will cheerfully give it. His address is Smith's Pharmacy, Owen C. Smith, proprietor, Pennsylvania avenue and Hoffman street, Baltimore, Md.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, JULY 16TH, 1901.—4 P. M.

PRESIDENT: The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association will please come to order, and I take pleasure in introducing Mr. W. F. Johnson, representing Hon. Clayton T. Purnell, Mayor of Ocean City, who will deliver the address of welcome.

MR. W. F. JOHNSON:

Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Ladies and Gentlemen—It would have been a great pleasure, I am sure, in the province of his office, for the Mayor of Ocean City to have extended to the Pharmaceutical Association of Maryland a word of kindly greeting upon this occasion of their coming together in convention had not unavoidable circumstances prevented. Such, however, being the case, in his stead and at his request, it gives me pleasure to extend to this Association a hearty welcome to this little city by the sea. In making the welcome a hearty one, I feel that I am but echoing the sentiment, not of the Mayor alone, but of every branch and fibre of the body politic. This is not a great big place which you have chosen for your meeting place as far as material resources are concerned, but it is both great and big in the kindness of heart and wealth of hospitality for the stranger who comes within her gate. That you have been here before and have again chosen to come is a manifestation, we hope, of appreciation on your part of the place and its charms.

Conventions are the order of the day in every department of trade and business, and characterize the progress of the times. They are good

things within themselves. By social contact and intercourse business ideas are enlarged, general interests promoted and good fellowship established. And while, gentlemen, your deliberations may not involve questions of a public nature, they may nevertheless be of vital importance to us all in their bearing upon what is best of all—the physical welfare of the people. If you can aid that you are contributing the greatest good to the public cause.

I am told that one matter of special attention to come up for your consideration in this convention is the securing of some legislation looking to the correction of the adulteration of drugs. This is commendable, and should receive the favorable consideration of our legislators also. I believe that our nation, and State in particular, are behind in laws securing pure drugs and pure food. If the man who utters a false note, thereby defrauding his fellow man of money, commits a crime, and upon his conviction receives a sentence to the penitentiary, is it not as heinous for a man to impair or take away that which money cannot replace—the God-given gift of health—by the mischievous compounding of impure drugs? While legislation, therefore, is to be desired, it may not, nevertheless, entirely cure the evil. If Draco's bloody laws were today upon our statute books murder would still stalk through the land. No law can be made so drastic that there will not be violators. There should be supplemented a high plane of moral responsibility to be emulated by all, to which should be further contributed, in a profession where skill and accuracy are such prime factors, a high degree of intelligence and preparation for the work to be done.

Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, let me implore you as one beyond the pale, as a simple layman, redeem yourselves by making your medicine a little pleasanter to take. You have already done something in this direction, but if you will do more I am sure you will sell more, whether your patrons will be the better off thereby or not. The doctors have also relented considerably along this line. Few of us are so young as not to remember experiences of the past somewhat akin to that of the renowned Mr. Dooley, who relates back to the time of his own youth, when doctors "gave us calomel with a shovel, bled us like a police captain, and never thought any medicine was good if it didn't choke us going down."

Again, gentlemen, in conclusion, let me commend your wisdom and sense of propriety in making the social feature of your proceedings so prominent. By the presence of the ladies you have added grace to the occasion and certainly good looks. I will say for the benefit of the ladies they are just as welcome as you are, and, perhaps, a little more so. No convention here surely would be complete without them, while the roll of old ocean yonder would soon become monotonous and bereft of its sweet lullaby without the mingle of their gentle voices.

The city is with you. We hope that you will have a profitable session and a pleasant session, and that you will come to see us again.

PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the response by Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I esteem it an honor to be asked to reply to the kind words of welcome of Mr. Johnson, representing the Mayor of this pretty city by the sea, both because the welcome was so hearty and because what I am to say represents the sentiments of over two hundred pharmacists of the State of Maryland. We met last year up in the mountains of Western Maryland, at Hagerstown, and fought over again in the company of our genial hosts, the pharmacists of that city, the celebrated battle of Antietam. There was General Hynson impersonating the celebrated Lee, and General Wiesel showing us how Little Mac filled Bloody lane and Burnside's bridge with Union and Confederate blood, but still held the intrepid Lee below Mason and Dixon's line. We met here today, at the billowy and seething shore of the great Atlantic, and we already feel the rejuvenating and invigorating effects of those sea breezes and that salt air upon the appetites and complexion. We always feel glad to come down to Ocean City because we feel at home here; we know the place and we have learned to love it. If you should, Mr. Johnson, find any of our members who wear mirrors on their heads getting festive and cavorting around your hotels and streets like schoolboys on a picnic, be easy on them, and rest assured that they are only thereby evidencing the salubriousness of your climate and the tonicity of your atmosphere. The remarks of Mr. Johnson about the changes in our profession from the days of calomel by the tablespoonful and quinine by the shovelful appeal to us, for some of our members no doubt recall the days when doses were heroic and horrible as well. Now we have elegant pharmacy; things are served up by the pharmacist in palatable form, and sugar and chocolate cover many a bitter and nauseating dose that formerly caused the unfortunate patient the headache before he got it and the stomach ache after he swallowed it. We have advanced in palatability, although we have receded in doses, and yet the one thing uppermost in our minds today, as it has been for many a year, has not kept pace. We have as yet no legal status in the community. Maryland alone has no pharmacy law, and the clerk who will put up your prescriptions for you on this beach can, for aught the law says, as well be head waiter at this hotel as the graduated pharmacist from Salisbury or Baltimore. We need a pharmacy law in this State; the people need such a law above all, for they alone will benefit by its provisions. In time of life and death, when your wife or daughter is very ill, and all is solicitude at the bedside, awaiting the result of the prescription the pharmacist is compounding for you, then think of the responsibility of that pharmacist, and reflect if you should not have a legal assurance that the man who is mixing that medicine is capable, and will supply you with not only just what the doctor wants the patient to have, but will mix it correctly, weigh it accurately, and use only pure drugs in doing it. Help us to get that law next winter, for we will continue to rap at the doors of the

State House at Annapolis every two years, if it takes ten more years to succeed. We are in the fight to stay, and we must educate our good people of this State to see with their own eyes that they need such a law. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson, permit me to convey to you, on behalf of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, the thanks of all its members for your kind words of welcome and of encouragement for our pharmacy law, for I am sure that every one of us feels that when we come to Ocean City we are safe and in good hands, and our sojourn here will be pleasant, enjoyable and beneficial.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT: The next thing in order will be the roll-call and reading of minutes.

MR. BECK: I move that roll-call and reading of minutes be dispensed with.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the roll-call and reading of minutes be dispensed with for the present. What is the pleasure of the Association?

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: Next in order will be the reading of communications by the Secretary.

SECRETARY: What is the pleasure of the Association in regard to this? Shall we take up the credentials of accredited delegates first, or other communications?

DR. DOHME: I think we should take up credentials of delegates.

SECRETARY: I have credentials from delegates of the New Jersey Association, but none are present. I also have credentials from the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. The Pennsylvania delegates are: John F. Patton, York; Wm. A. Knouse, Harrisburg. Mr. Patton is with us, both as delegate from the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association and as representative of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

PRESIDENT: We shall be pleased to hear from Mr. Patton as representative of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. PATTON :

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I have the honor of representing the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association and I desire to convey to you their hearty good wishes and fraternal greetings, with the hope that you will have a profitable and pleasant meeting. Last year we met in the mountains at a beautiful resort, and it occurred to me at the time that the membership was increasing. I think it was owing to the fact that we had a very enterprising entertainment committee, who made a point to provide entertainment for the ladies, and when the ladies attend the meetings the gentlemen attend. We find each year that our members are increasing at our meetings. One of the delights of these meetings is to meet at a place like this, where you can all be under the same roof. It is unfortunate to meet in a city or town where you are apt to be separated. I regret that I do not see more Maryland druggists here. I think the druggists of Maryland or any other State are missing it—are missing their chances of profit and improvement—by non-attendance at these meetings. If there is any goodness in druggists, they ought to come where they can meet their fellow-druggists and improve themselves, because that is the very secret of prosperity. The man who tries to improve himself is simply laying the foundation for better compensation. It is unfortunate that the druggists do not appreciate what they are losing when they do not attend these meetings. I do not know of any scheme of drawing them to the meetings beyond what has been done in the way of sending out your programs, notifying the members to come, giving them some work to do so that they cannot stay away. I have missed only two meetings of our Association since 1880, and there has never been a meeting I have attended that I have not gained some good and gone home and put it into practical shape and made money. It is a hard matter to get druggists to think that they can leave home. If you can get them to go once, they will come again, and each time they come the hold of the Association becomes more solid on them. I am sure you cannot meet and talk over your affairs together without being benefited. I am much obliged to you.

PRESIDENT: I will ask Dr. J. F. Hancock to reply.

DR. J. F. HANCOCK :

Mr. President—I do not know what to say in reply to the remarks of our friend, Mr. Patton. I came to this meeting to take a back seat and let the grand orators of the Association talk, and I feel a little surprised that I am called upon to say something so early in the meeting. But in reply to what our representative from Pennsylvania has said, I can echo the words that he has spoken, and perhaps when I have done that nothing more remains to be done, because he has covered the ground very fully. We all know it does not need any appeal in words to acquaint us with the fact

that these meetings are of great importance, and that any one who will make the sacrifice, if indeed it be needed to be called a sacrifice, can return to his home and business feeling that the time has been well spent, as Mr. Patton has said, not only in its social aspect, but in its business aspect, for we learn from each other, and on that account it is necessary that men should associate with each other as much as possible. I have for a long time wished that the pharmacists could be aroused to a full understanding of the importance of this, that they could be induced to leave their pharmacies during the summer months, and come out, meet together, talk over their grievances if they have any, rejoice at their fortunes when they feel they have fortunes to be considered, and all unite their efforts to build up and to present to each other the grand experience of noble use, to be stronger than they have been, and feel we are better men than we have been because of having met together. I think no one will doubt that the indications are favorable for the future of pharmacy. We all feel sometimes that there are certain impediments that should be removed, that there are obstacles in the way that impede our progress. The pharmacists now seem to be working more in line of unison, in the general diffusion of knowledge, and I believe this will continue. I note from Baltimore especially the meetings are better attended; there is a more lively interest. The pharmacist of today is a better qualified man than he was fifty years ago; I cannot go that far back, but say twenty-five years ago. That is because there has been some attention paid to the education of pharmacists. The colleges of pharmacy that now dot the country have so increased, not only in numbers, but they have increased in the facilities for imparting information, and they are graduating each year men who are occupying high positions as men qualified in chemistry and all that makes up the pharmacist, than they were when these schools were not in existence, or when there were only a few of them, and they were poorly equipped for their work. Hence, I feel we should be very much encouraged. And there are a great many auxiliaries that are helping the cause of pharmacists. When we have delegations going from one State to another, they are doing a great deal of good, and my hope that I have cherished for many years, that the profession of medicine and the profession of pharmacy shall meet upon one plane, with equal qualifications and interests, I believe is to come to pass. It is notably the case now that physicians and pharmacists are more united in a social way, and I believe they are recognizing each other more in a social way. There are many grievances and dissatisfactions, but the only way to remove them is by thus commingling, and when they meet together to discuss these matters they simply strengthen the cause they represent. And I believe, Mr. President, I believe with our friend, Mr. Patton, that we will grow more intimate in our work and the interest we feel in the work and the great cause of pharmacy that has extended all over the country, and today we have in the United States men who are the equals of pharmacists in any part of the world. Dr. Squibb, who paid a visit to Europe sometime ago, when he came home gave as his observation

that while in the old countries of Europe the educational standard is more prescribed and the schools require a higher standard, notwithstanding all this in favor of the old countries, that there were in the United States, both in medicine and pharmacy, men who were equal to any he had met in Europe. This, of course, is largely the result of individual effort and perseverance, but what we want is to infuse this individual effort and perseverance into the body corporate, and make every man feel that he is interested in the great cause he represents. It is impossible for all men to succeed alike. We all are successful in different ways. I think that man is a successful man who has, if he is permitted to live a long life, lived an honorable life, lived an industrious life, and has been of some use to others and himself. I do not believe in the selfish spirit of appropriating all of God's gifts by a single individual, but he ought to share them with others. I hope this work of diffusion of knowledge and this unity will come about in time, and will show that the United States in its gradual progression in pharmaceutical work should be in unison in all scientific work, and will establish and maintain a standard that will not be surpassed by any nation on the globe.

(Applause.)

SECRETARY: I wish to read some communications I have received.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15, 1901.

LOUIS SCHULZE, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir—On behalf of the local Committee on Arrangements for the St. Louis meeting of the A. Ph. A., I extend to you, and through you to the members of your organization, a hearty invitation to be with us September 16 to 21.

I trust that in your annual report you will call the attention of the members to the convention, and urge upon the Association the desirability of being well represented.

The usual information about the coming meeting of the A. Ph. A. will be given through the columns of the pharmaceutical press. If we can in any way be of service to you or other members of your Association, kindly let us know.

Looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you in September, I remain,

Very truly,

H. M. WHELPLEY,
Local Secretary.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1901.

My Dear Mr. Schulze—It has been proposed that the American Pharmaceutical Association, at its fiftieth anniversary, in 1902, memorialize the life and works of Professor Procter, Jr., in a manner that would be an honor both to him and the cause of pharmacy.

I take the liberty of sending you copies of the American Journal of Pharmacy containing a discussion of this subject, thinking that possibly you might desire to call the attention of your members to this movement at the next annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, as no doubt many will be interested in it, and also because its success will ultimately depend upon the co-operation of all the pharmacists and pharmaceutical organizations in the United States.

Yours very truly,

HENRY KRAEMER.

CENTREVILLE, MD., June 7, 1901.

LOUIS SCHULZE, ESQ., Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir—The address of Mr. J. E. Butler should be Ford's Store, Queen Anne's county, Md. The mistake was mine. I regret that I cannot meet with you at Ocean City, but on account of the ill-health of Mrs. Forman I shall be denied the pleasure.

Yours, etc.,

E. M. FORMAN.

NEW JERSEY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 4, 1901.

MR. LOUIS SCHULZE, Secretary.

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to advise you that the following delegates from the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association have been selected by President James Foulke to convey to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, at their next annual meeting, at Ocean City, June 16-20, 1901, expressions of fraternity and good will:

DELEGATES.

George M. Beringer, Fifth and Federal streets, Camden, N. J.

Henry P. Thorn, Medford, N. J.

George M. Carslake, Bordentown, N. J.

Yours truly,

FRANK C. STUTZLEN,

Secretary.

P. S.—Please send them a copy of your announcements.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1901.

LOUIS SCHULZE, *Secretary*

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

May you be justified in unanimously deciding that the 1901 meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association is the best in the history of the organization.

M. H. WHELPLEY,
Edr., Meyer Bros., Druggists.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1901.

LOUIS SCHULZE, *Secretary*

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Please accept our greetings and best wishes for a pleasant and profitable meeting.

THE DRUGGIST CIRCULAR.

PRESIDENT: The communication from the A. Ph. A. comes in the shape of an invitation, and I think it best to take some action in regard to it. What is the pleasure of the Association in regard to this communication?

DR. DOHME: I move it be accepted with thanks, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward such thanks to the local Secretary of the A. Ph. A., and that it be incorporated in our Proceedings.

Seconded and carried.

DR. DOHME: I should like to inquire whether there are possibly any other delegates present who may possibly not have handed in their credentials.

PRESIDENT: I wish to inquire if there are any delegates who have not handed in their credentials. If so, please hand them in. It seems that there are no others present.

SECRETARY: I have quite a number of communications all on the same line. I suppose if I read one that will be sufficient, as that represents all. I will simply read the one from the North

Ohio Retail Druggists' Association. That represents all. as they are all of the same tone.

NORTHERN OHIO DRUGGIST ASSOCIATION.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 12, 1901.

MR. LOUIS SCHULZE,

*Secretary Maryland Pharmaceutical Association,
Baltimore, Md.*

Dear Sir—We have this day mailed you some matter bearing on price protection, and are just in receipt of word stating that Mr. J. L. White is expected to be at your State meeting next week. His main mission in life is that of propounding the so-called Worcester plan for protection of retailers, and as this Association has benefited most materially by the services rendered by him as representative of Dr. Julius Garst, we feel sure that in the interest of retailers and the betterment of conditions the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association will extend to Mr. White at your coming meeting all courtesies and privileges which may be possible. We feel fully convinced that the benefits will be mutual.

NORTHERN OHIO DRUG ASSOCIATION,

N. R. COOPER, *Organizer.*

PRESIDENT: You have heard this communication from the North Ohio Retail Druggists' Association, and inasmuch as Mr. White is present, I would like to know the wish of the Association in regard to hearing the plan which he will lay before the meeting.

MR. O. C. SMITH: I move that Mr. White be asked to speak.

Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT: We will now have the pleasure of introducing Mr. White.

MR. J. L. WHITE:

I have attended a number of meetings during the season, and I attended them for a business purpose. The drug business is a profession to most of you, but to me the drug profession is only a business. I hardly know sal soda from ice-cream soda. It is only a question of commercial business as far as cut rates are concerned, that I am working. I come here as a sort of migratory bird of information, but at this time I do not presume to enter into an explanation of the plan, hoping that before the meeting adjourns I

may have an opportunity of explaining it. Of course, price cutting is a national issue. It concerns the retailers more than anybody else. It will never be stopped except by the demand of the retailers. The plan I have has the law back of it. It has been tried in the courts, but nothing is operative until the people want it. If the retailers want the restoration full prices, you are the men to see that the restoration comes. It is not an issue of Baltimore, Maryland, New York, Delaware, or any city or State. It is a national issue. If you want full prices to come back to your State, you must remember that they have got to come back to the whole country. In working for it you have got to be united throughout the nation. Unity today means association, and in association the retailers must make their demand back them up, and no difference what you may think of the national association you have today, no matter how it may have acted in your section, look to see what it has done in other sections. Remember how young it is. See its imperfections, but try to get good in place of its imperfections; but do not merely find its faults and show them up, and leave it go at that. The National Association may have its faults; but if that falls, it will be many a day before you get another as good. Through organization you must win in any reform that you seek of a business nature. Later on I will present the Worcester plan, and try to prove that it is practical. Where the present national organization may have seemed to fail in sections, it must have been the fault of the plan it has been working upon—otherwise the weapon. I offer you a new weapon; it has been tried in the courts. If it is alright, use it, but you have got to use it with the national organized arm. This is my State, Maryland. I do not ask you to be lead by anybody, but I do ask you to lead. All the work that the thousands of druggists that are upholding this plan can do will amount to nothing unless the organization is truly national, embracing every State, and that every State feels it is only a branch of the national organization. If you wait for it to commence here and work in the other directions, the other people may want to wait. Remember, I am not a member of the retail druggists, but I am working heart and soul for all branches of the trade. I have been to many retailers' meetings, and I believe the future is brighter for the retail druggists than it has been in any time of my business experience of sixteen years. I ask you to forget the weaknesses of the Association, try to do away with them and put strength in their place, and as druggists of the United States work together for the accomplishment of what you desire.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT: This is a matter that interests every druggist, more or less, and I am satisfied we shall be very glad to hear this plan outlined by Mr. White at some future time.

SECRETARY: Mr. President, I have two communications from Dr. G. F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga., which I would like to read.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, GA., March 21, 1901.

DR. LOUIS SCHULZE, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir—Will you not kindly see that a bill is drawn up and introduced in your Legislature to give the hospital stewards of your State troops commissions as first or second lieutenants? It would be best to take your medical staff bill and introduce the words, "One pharmacist with the rank of first lieutenant shall be appointed to each regiment and assigned battalion or company. Said pharmacist shall be a graduate in pharmacy and skilled in pharmaceutical work, and familiar with the examination of water supplies, foods and sanitary work." Then make such changes in the general bill as to include the pharmacists. There may be other changes necessary. Some might oppose the words "graduates in pharmacy," others might wish "second lieutenant" instead of "first lieutenant," on account of the rank of first lieutenant interfering with that of the assistant surgeons, if such should be the case, etc. I give you this as a suggestion. I have drawn up a bill for our own Legislature and will introduce it immediately upon its assembly. If we could get these bills passed in our various States it would mean a great deal for the professional recognition of the pharmacists, not only by the people of our own States, but by our own Government. The positions in the Army of the United States would soon be made equal to those among the State troops, and would be such that self-respecting pharmacists of ability would in many cases be glad to secure them, to the interest of our men in the service and to the elevation of our profession in the esteem and respect of the public in general. Your interest and action in this matter will do much for the promotion of pharmacy, not only in your State, but in the whole United States. I appeal to you personally as one of the prominent pharmacists of your State who are making its history, to take up this matter actively and to push it to an early conclusion.

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE F. PAYNE.

ATLANTA, GA., April 10, 1901.

DR. LOUIS SCHULZE, Baltimore, Md.

My Dear Doctor:—Yours of recent date just at hand. It is with much pleasure that I note your deep interest in the proper recognition of pharmacists among the State troops. I regret exceedingly that conditions are such that you cannot present your bill to your Legislature, and trust that you will keep the matter in mind and present it at the earliest opportunity. If you will prepare a proper resolution for your State Association and pre-

sent it at the next meeting, it will be of much value in opening the way for this work. I believe there are better opportunities for pharmacists in the future than there has ever been if we keep up the fight and push our interests. We have already permitted the veterinary surgeons to outstrip us in professional recognition in the military service. The dentists have also secured better recognition, and that we have not done so ourselves we have ourselves chiefly to blame. The public has never been inclined to recognize a profession that does not push their own claims with persistence, energy and ability. We are now in the beginning of the twentieth century, and we sincerely trust that the leaders among the pharmacists in this country will so bestir themselves that in this leading nation of the world the twentieth century pharmacists will also lead the pharmacists of the world in public recognition of their value and importance.

In regard to drawing up a bill, it is only necessary to get your present bill providing for the medical corps of the State troops, and make such amendments as will create the rank of one pharmacist to each regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant; and if this conflicts with the medical officers, make the rank that of second lieutenant and change the other wording of the bill so that the pharmacist will be properly provided for. If you will send me a copy of your bill I will be glad to make the changes, if you do not care to do it yourself. The work was done in New York by a bill providing for amendments. We will do the same here in this State, consequently it would be but little guide to you to send you either the long original New York bill which was amended, nor the Georgia bill, as the amendments must be made to fit the bill of your State providing for the medical corps in the law creating the State troops. You know the conditions in your own State so much better than myself that you could present the matter to your Association much better than I could. This movement is the proper one with the pharmacists, and has already resulted in much good, and will result in far more if we keep up the fight, and upon such leaders as yourself in the various States will depend the measure of our success.

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE F. PAYNE.

PRESIDENT: You have listened to these communications from Dr. Payne. What is the will of the Association in regard to action on them? The proper plan, I presume, would be to refer them to the Committee on Legislation.

MR. HANCOCK: Mr. President, I move that these communications be accepted, and that they be referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Seconded and carried.

DR. DOHME: I would like to say a few words in connection with this matter. I have had some few communications with Dr. Payne, as chairman of the Legislative Committee, in the course of the past few years, not only in reference to national troops, but also in reference to the State militia. I would like to say in reference to Dr. Payne, that this gentleman has been most unusually persistent in his efforts to elevate the standing of the pharmacists of this country, and I am sorry to say that I have noticed on the part of some members of the profession a tendency to consider him somewhat of a garrulous old woman, that he is doing too much talking, that he is trying to make something out of nothing. I do not agree with that view of the matter. I think that Dr. Payne's stand is a very creditable one, and not only desirable, but I should say necessary, stand for the profession to take, if it wants to retain not only its self-respect but the respect of the sister professions of this country who have already attained recognition. We have just heard that the veterinarians have been recognized by the U. S. Army, and the dentists likewise, and we know the physicians have long since obtained it. Why the man who prescribes medicine should have the rank of major, and the man who compounds the prescription should have no rank at all, is one of those inconsistencies which can only be explained by the lack of recognition by the State through lack of a pharmacy law. As long as the pharmacist does not stand up for himself and demand his rights, he can rest assured that he is not going to have it meted out to him, and I therefore think that Dr. Payne is not only to be highly commended for his persistent work, which has covered a period of six years, but that the pharmacists of the various States of this Union should back him up by helping to impress upon the legislators of the State, as well as of the Union, to carry into effect the legislation which he is furthering and which he proposes will eventually make the competent pharmacist at least lieutenant in rank, which he should be, and I therefore think in handing him our acceptance officially of his notice, that we should back it up with some encouraging remarks that we are in sympathy with the movement, and as such we will do our utmost to further his very creditable and painstaking interest.

MR. HANCOCK: I think something has been accomplished, although I am not sure it has been through the efforts of Dr.

Payne. In 1898, Congress passed a law abrogating the term of "apothecary" and substituting that of "pharmacist," and making the pharmacist a warrant officer. That has been a step higher than the pharmacist has heretofore occupied, and as I understand it, that may be considered the entering wedge. They have not yet given to the pharmacist as much as Dr. Payne thinks he ought to have. The position of pharmacists in the army and navy is still too low in rank, and I agree thoroughly with Dr. Dohme when he says we should give Dr. Payne our moral support. He deserves the thanks of every pharmacist in the United States, because the army and navy are able to support pharmacy as a profession, and they should do so, and I believe the persistent efforts of Dr. Payne, with the assistance he may gain from State associations, would bring that result to pass, and it would be a most desirable thing not only for the pharmacists to occupy those positions in the army and navy, but it is a recognition that all ought to feel proud of. It is a recognition of our profession. We are trying to elevate it and make it worthy of recognition. I think a resolution of thanks should be offered Dr. Payne by this Association, recognizing his efforts.

PRESIDENT: I would be glad to have a free expression on this subject before we take a vote on it. Are there any other members who would like to say something?

DR. DOHME: In reference to our own State, when I communicated, as requested by Dr. Payne last winter, with the General Staff of the militia of the State, I received from them very meagre encouragement in reference to recognition of the pharmacists in the militia of the State. They said it was not in their province to give any expression. They said they did not see any reason why pharmacists should hold any rank, that such rank could only be obtained and recognized by having a bill passed in the Legislature requiring it. I handed the communication at the time to Mr. Hynson, who is active in his position in the militia as hospital steward, and he was somewhat surprised at the general tenor of the remarks of the staff, coming as they did from adjutant to commander. I hope, however, this winter at Annapolis, we will be able to start rolling, at any rate, if we do not succeed in having

it enacted, a bill that will compel the general staff of the militia here to recognize the pharmacist, even if they do not think he is worthy of such an office. This is probably due to the fact, I think, that the Legislature of our State has practically refused for fifteen years to recognize the pharmacist, and I guess it is merely a reflection upon the pharmacists by the State that it will not recognize the pharmacist by giving him a legal status in the State, and they will not recognize the pharmacist in the militia, either. The passage of either of these bills will be facilitated by the passage of the other, and we shall make an effort to have both of them go through this winter.

PRESIDENT: Has any one else anything to say in regard to this question before the meeting adjourns? If not, we will proceed.

SECRETARY: Inasmuch as Dr. Payne asked that some resolutions be adopted at this meeting, would it not be well to turn this over to the Legislative Committee or some committee before we adjourn?

MR. HANCOCK: I will offer a resolution on the subject at the proper time that will be acceptable to Dr. Payne. This can then go to the Committee on Legislation. There will be a larger number of members present tomorrow, and this matter can then be brought up.

SECRETARY: The motion was that Dr. Payne's letter be accepted and referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Seconded and Carried.

SECRETARY: There are a few more communications which I would like to read.

TANEYTOWN, Md., July 10, 1901.

MR. LOUIS SCHULZE, *Secretary, etc.*,

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir—I have sent report of our committee to Schrader for his signature, with request that he pass it to other members for their signature,

and return to you in time for the meeting next week. Sorry I cannot be with you. Hoping you may have a good meeting, I am,

Very truly yours,

ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.

NEW JERSEY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 14, 1901.

MR. LOUIS SCHULZE, *Secretary*

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Dear Sir—At the present time it seems very doubtful whether our Association will be represented at your nineteenth annual meeting. I have been in communication with the delegates appointed, and none of them seem to think that they will be able to attend. I regret this very much, but as president of this Association I extend its hearty greeting to you, and hope your meeting will be a pleasant and profitable one. Hoping that you will send us delegates to our next annual meeting, and that we will be more successful in returning the compliment, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

JAMES FOULKE.

P. S.—I thought perhaps I might be able to arrange to attend, but find I cannot do so.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1901.

MR. LOUIS SCHULZE, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir—Am very sorry to inform you that I have not had time to prepare the paper so kindly assigned to me, nor will it be possible for me to attend the meeting. I am an extremely busy man, with two stores, but had hoped to find enough time to write this paper; otherwise would not have held the paper so long. I regret I have waited so late to write in reference to this matter—such short notice—but indeed had hoped to have found time to write the paper, but have not.

Wishing the meeting much success, I am,

Very truly,

A. H. WELLS.

DR. DOHME: I move that these be accepted and the appreciation of the Association be conveyed to the writers.

So ordered.

SECRETARY: Next in order is the President's annual address.

PRESIDENT: I have some apology to make in regard to the briefness of my address. I have not had time to devote to writing up the address as it should have been written, and I offer this to the Association for whatever it is worth.

To the Officers and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Ladies and Gentlemen—The finger of Time, in its determined flight, points to the close of another year in the history of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, since we last convened in the charming and hospitable city of Hagerstown, in Western Maryland.

It becomes my pleasant duty and privilege to welcome you to this, the Nineteenth Annual Assemblage of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, convened in the interest of good pharmacy, and the transaction of such business as will redound to the best interests of our profession, and for the interchange of social greetings and the renewing of acquaintances.

These occasions are to be regarded from an unselfish standpoint, as desirable and advantageous, for many reasons. In addition to the work accomplished for good, they afford an opportunity for a respite from the daily routine of our profession, broaden the sense of individuality, and enlarge our ideas, for the duty that confronts us in our calling as pharmacists.

I need not remind you of the slow approach of a time when the prescription department and the compounding of prescriptions will be a thing of the past, unless we can find some relief through a prospective protective measure, which we hope to secure at the next session of the Maryland State Legislature. That we have been unsuccessful in our strong efforts in this direction in the past should be no hindrance to our continued and renewed endeavors to remove the blight and stigma from Maryland's fair name, as being the lone and solitary State in the Union unprovided with a pharmacy law. It behooves us, therefore, as true and loyal Knights of Esculapius, to enter the arena with our law-makers and fight the question of right and justice to a consummation gratifying in its results.

With such a competent Legislative Committee, however, I can but predict a successful and satisfactory outcome of the issue to be made in the interest of an enactment that will protect the pharmacist, and the public as well. I would recommend to the Association the importance of extending to this committee the power to create sub-committees for each county throughout the State for the purpose of actively promoting interest in an acceptable and protective pharmacy law for our State.

This method of co-operation throughout the State would seem to be the means of accomplishing much, influencing the delegates to a wise and comprehensive fulfillment of their duty to the public, by supporting a law to regulate the practice of pharmacy, and to prevent the adulteration of

food which has become so daring in its onward march as to excite the intercession of the humanitarian and public-spirited pharmacists and the citizens of the State.

I would respectfully suggest and recommend to the incoming administration of the Association's affairs the propriety and advisability of holding a rally and ratification at the Semi-Annual Meeting of this Association, to be held at Annapolis, when the Legislature meets for organization, or soon thereafter, to discuss the proposed bill and to urge its passage and secure a favorable position on the calendar.

It should be the special aim of our membership to attend this meeting fully prepared for educational purposes, to discuss all questions concerning the bill, as well as to create prestige with the members of the Legislature.

Pharmacy is a strange and exacting calling, requiring much genius in harmonizing its varied professional interests. In medicine it becomes a distinct and important part, in which is concerned the physician and the community at large. To practice with any degree of mutual success, the pharmacist must be a good merchant, scientist and an adept at cultivating social relations with members of both professions. There has been and will continue to exist much dissatisfaction between the physician and the pharmacist, due, in a great measure, to a misunderstanding of the duties of the two professions, by the invasion of each others' territorial rights, by reason of the tempting opportunities offered to the members of both to increase their margin of profit.

The great influence of competition, the growth of knowledge among the masses, the increase of population and poverty, necessarily increase the hospital and free dispensary abuse; methods of charity, work which are calculated to and do invade the rights of our profession, the impress of which pharmacy has been marked, and the evil of which abuse, I fear, is beyond a remedy, and threatens the existence of the physician and the pharmacist in their successful and satisfactory career in business.

There is a duty for us all to perform, and with wise and honest regard for each other in the division of work, there should be no question concerning the satisfactory service to the people

The wholesale druggist, the manufacturing chemist and pharmacist, the retail and dispensing pharmacist, and, I might add, the patent medicine manufacturer and dealer, all have their respective parts to sustain in the drama of commercial life

The wholesale druggist, by reason of his position in the distribution of the products of commerce and manufacture, from whom the dispensing pharmacists procure their supplies, should be an experienced, intelligent and painstaking merchant, whilst the manufacturer—chemical or otherwise—should be held strictly accountable for the purity and reliability of his products; and the dispensing pharmacist should be practically qualified to determine the quality and character of the goods received into his place of business.

The physician should have due regard for the dispensing pharmacist, and his ability and professional conduct, when reliable and satisfactory in the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him by the physician.

The too frequent disregard of the dispensing pharmacist by the physician in specifying the many patent, or co-called "proprietarys," which are constantly increasing, and the numerous makes of fluid extracts, elixirs, wines, cordials, etc., that must be a part of the stock possessed by the up-to-date dispensing pharmacist, is a matter that should appeal to the considerate and fair-minded practitioner as unjust to the dispenser and a tempting invitation to substitute in prescriptions—a matter that has been discussed in the journals of our respective professions without arriving at a solution of the problem

The charge of the medical profession against the pharmacist for counter prescribing is largely unwarranted, and is the direct result of imaginary thought, or jealousy of feeling, when, perchance, a physician, who may have gained the information that John Smith, bowed low with the pangs of pain in the abdomen, had applied to the dispenser of paragoric for a remedy and was made well, turns pale in envy of the paltry nickel the dispenser possibly receives for his curative potion.

The medical profession have rapidly become their own dispensers of medicine, and offer counter prescribing and substitution by pharmacists as an excuse for their return to the ways of primitive days of practice.

No progressive or successful physician can practice and dispense his own medicine without the disturbing thought of neglect in the performance of some part of his duty to his patients and the public.

It is unjust to condemn the worthy, conscientious pharmacist for the offences of the careless and unscrupulous, and the medical profession should be quick to recognize honest competency in distributing their professional patronage

The time is at hand when this unsettled feeling between physician and pharmacist should be completely harmonized and conciliated into a mutually satisfactory understanding as to the rights and privileges of their respective professions, and the ample facilities for supplying requirements for the compounding of prescriptions, whereby the custom of prescribing Smith, Jones and Brown's Elix., or Ess. of Pepsin, &c., by physicians, may be overcome, and the ability of the pharmacist to supply products of merit, established with the most exacting practitioner, to the end that the result of medication may never be in doubt.

We have naturally looked forward with great expectations to the achievements of the N. A. R. D. plan, which indicates the accomplishment of little for the improvement of trade conditions in patent medicines. The failure of the jobbers in Baltimore City, recognized and duly appointed distributors of patents, to co-operate with the retailers in maintaining prices established by the Tri-part Committee, is a matter calculated to destroy confidence in its operations against the cut-rate evil, and espe-

cially as it is a well-known fact that retailers have bought direct from manufacturers of proprietaries in quantities greater than the requirements of a retail dealer. The question naturally arises, What becomes of the surplus stock of the retailer?

It is a matter of regret to find officers of a national reform movement so energetically ready and willing to give cognizance to the ensnaring offers and alluring propositions of the alert proprietary manufacturer to the retailer.

The apparently unsatisfactory attitude of the Proprietary Association toward the N. A. R. D., and the unsuccess attending the effort to harmonize a plan for a satisfactory manner of distributing proprietaries, afford no immediate assurance of an early adjustment of the cut-rate evil that stalks abroad over this great nation of ours.

The "Worcester Plan," adopted by the Massachusetts druggists, a plan by which price cutting, it is claimed, can be remedied, may be worthy of our careful, considerate and judicious imitation. With all the plans inaugurated for the national protection of the retailers' profits little has so far been accomplished to keep supplies out of the hands of pirates who seek to destroy the life of an honest business and professional calling, by diminished or no profit, for the long, tedious and tiresome hours of labor performed in the conduct of the drug business of today.

Let us, therefore, turn our attention more assiduously to individual protection and remuneration to whatever extent we may be able to realize by the introduction of our own line of proprietary preparations, which, with confidence and push, will result in sales that will be gratifying and profitable and without fear of the invasion of the patent medicine cutter, with the public well served.

Pharmacy has become as a trade, and owing to the unremunerative condition of the business—a result of competition and diminished profits on the principal stock of the pharmacist—there is but little promise of a harmony of action, necessary to overcome the differences and silence the discord at present prevailing between the two professions.

The street-corner fakir, with his elixir cure-all, is one of the many other obstacles in the way of a successful and satisfactory pursuit of the business of the retail pharmacist.

The existing unsatisfactory condition of the drug business affords but little encouragement to the young man of brains and ambitious spirit to embark in the profession of pharmacy, this phase of the situation thereby affecting schools of pharmaceutical and scientific education, so essential to the conduct of a legitimate pharmacy.

The knowledge required of the pharmacist at present is, perhaps, greater than at any other time in the history of pharmacy, by reason of the continued introduction of new and varied chemical and synthetic products, the flood of physicians' specialities and labor-saving preparations, appliances and medicants, requiring a familiarity with not only the general and market value, but the dosage and physiological effect of the same.

Your medical knowledge is tested in cases of emergency, in relieving the pain and distress of the human family, in filling the requirements of the horse and cattle owner, in the treatment of the animal kingdom, by the fancier, the devoted possessor of a favorite canary, the maiden lady, with her companionable feline, all seek your gratuitous advice, which you are expected to give in convincing abundance, in order to maintain your reputation as a competent and worthy pharmacist, earned by long and patient service behind the dispensing counter, during hours known only to the faithful and self-sacrificing pharmacist.

In addition to the requirements enumerated, you are expected to render good and efficient Sunday service, to anticipate the public's needs in the way of providing ample facilities for the changing of moneys and the supplying of postage stamps, and be also prepared to furnish all general information, a service not obtainable from any other business or profession.

These and other existing abuses of the dispensing pharmacist make it a matter much to be deplored; and with no hope of a remedy from the troublesome and exacting demands of the public, the pharmacist must be content with the thought of fulfilling a double mission for the public good.

The President is naturally expected to review the year's discoveries in the arts and science of pharmacy, but owing to the many demands made upon his time and the opportunity afforded the pharmacist to gain knowledge through the able and comprehensive current literature devoted to the realm of pharmacy, he has deemed it unnecessary, preferring to leave this duty in the hands of a special committee, whose report on this subject will be submitted in due time.

The American Pharmaceutical Association, the recognized national pharmaceutical organization, will convene in the city of St. Louis September 16-21, 1901; and as this Association depends upon State organizations for desirable new members, I feel it my duty to direct the attention of the membership of our Association to the advantages and benefits to be derived from an affiliation with such a representative body of organized pharmacists.

I have been requested by the editor of the American Journal of Pharmacy to call attention to the matter of establishing a suitable memorial to Professor William Proctor, Jr., in testimony of his valuable services to the profession.

The most appropriate way of memorializing the life and work of this true American professor of pharmacy being a subject that admits of considerable discussion, I deem it but wise to recommend referring the project to the tender consideration of a special committee, composed of three members, to act in conjunction with other similar committees.

It has been proposed that action be taken on this subject by the American Pharmaceutical Association, at its Fiftieth Annual Meeting, to be held in Philadelphia in 1902. In the meantime, this special committee can report the result of its deliberation and work to our Association at its Twentieth Annual Meeting for final action.

The growth of our Association, as evidenced by the increase of membership during the year, of fifty, more than in any previous year in the history of this organization, should be a cause of gratification to the Membership Committee, and is, I am sure, appreciated by the Association.

Our losses have been comparatively few, four having received the last call from labor to everlasting rest, and two by resignation, one on account of his retirement from the drug business.

I recommend the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions of Respect to our departed brother-pharmacists, A. Prospero, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis; Dr. John J. Gross and Charles Arndt, of Baltimore City, and E. H. Bartlett, Jr., of Mt. Lake Park, and who died at Elkins, W. Va., to report during the session of this meeting.

Upon the activity and thoroughness of the various officers and committees much of the interest and success of all organizations depend, and I am confident that our committees have not been idle in the performance of their duty to our Association. The local Secretary and all others who have contributed to the welfare and advancement of the M. P. A. are entitled to the thanks of this Association.

I trust and predict that this Association will continue to grow in influence, interest and membership, and be a source of great gratification and pride to the Maryland citizen and pharmacist.

In conclusion, permit me to offer thanks to the officers and committees who have labored faithfully and earnestly during the past year in bringing the standard of the Association to its present usefulness.

Yours, very truly,

WM. E. TURNER, *President.*

MR. BECK: Mr. Chairman, it has afforded me great pleasure to listen to the able address of our President, and I am sure, as a busy pharmacist, he has devoted considerable time in getting up this address, and I think it has been the custom in former years to appoint a committee to take up these various recommendations and report upon them at a future session. I think that our program provides that this be done. I move that a committee of three be appointed to note these various recommendations and that it report at a future session.

So ordered.

DR. DOHME: As long as a good many of the members will be here tomorrow who have not heard this address, it might be well to appoint that committee today, so as to have a discussion tomorrow.

PRESIDENT: If it is the will of the members present, I will appoint the committee today.

SECRETARY: I move that it be done.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: I appoint on that committee Messrs. Powell, Dohme and Fouch.

PRESIDENT: Adjournment is next in order unless there is something else to be discussed.

MR. O. C. SMITH: On the program is Merck & Co.'s special notice, donating \$15 worth of chemicals to be given to the member of the Association writing the best paper on some subject relating to practical pharmacy. Any one having these papers I would request to hand them in as soon as possible; not later than this evening. I would also call attention to the fact that the program has been somewhat changed.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17TH—10 A. M.

PRESIDENT: The meeting will please come to order. Secretary will read minutes of last session.

Secretary read the minutes.

PRESIDENT: You have heard the minutes of the last meeting as read by the Secretary. Is there any correction? Hearing none, they will upon motion be approved as read.

No objection being made, the minutes will be adopted as read.

PRESIDENT: Next in order will be the Secretary's report.

Secretary read report as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

OCEAN CITY, July 17, 1901.

To the Officers and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In submitting this annual report of the office of Secretary, we desire to state that immediately after the adjournment of our semi-annual meeting in December last, your Secretary distributed all but twenty-five copies of the remaining proceedings of our eighteenth annual meeting, according to the instructions of the Association, and thanks are due Messrs. Muth Bros. & Co. for distribution of those addressed to our co-laborers in Baltimore City.

The eighteenth annual proceedings were published at a cost of \$178.70, including envelopes for their distribution; the amount of advertisements therein subscribed for was \$205, hence on advertisements we had a net profit of \$26.30.

Of the members who have joined our organization since our last meeting, 28 have received Certificates of Proficiency; the remaining 19 have not yet been issued, owing to the fact that there were no more copies bearing the President's signature in the hands of your Secretary, and the annual meeting being close at hand, it was deemed advisable to wait until then to obtain the same.

During the year your Secretary has received copies of the following drug journals: Merk's Report, The American Druggist, The Pharmaceutical Review, The American Journal of Pharmacy, Meyer Brothers' Druggist, The New Idea, The Druggists' Circular, The Rocky Mountain Druggist, The Pharmaceutical Era, The Western Druggist and The National Druggist, to all of whom we think thanks are due for this courtesy, as also for the kindly notices of our Association meetings published from time to time, and we would suggest type-written copies of the present meeting be sent each immediately after adjournment.

Notice of the present meeting was mailed to every pharmacist in the State, the chairman of each committee was requested to report the work of his committee for the year, and everyone to whom a query had been assigned requested to either present his paper in person or mail the same to the Secretary.

The energetic President of the A. Ph. A. mailed your Secretary one hundred circular letters encouraging pharmacists to join this the parent of pharmaceutical associations, with the request that they be distributed where deemed results would be best. This was cheerfully done and we trust with good results.

Thanking you for the honor bestowed upon me a year ago and trusting the duties of the office have been satisfactorily performed, I remain,

Respectfully,

LOUIS SCHULZE, *Secretary.*

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Secretary. What action shall be taken?

DR. DOHME: I move the report be accepted with thanks of the Association.

Motion seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: Next in order will be the Treasurer's report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1901.

On June 19 I had the pleasure of reporting a balance of \$86.93. For the year just ending my books show a balance of \$22.38. I have collected during the year \$603.93 and have paid bills and sundries to the amount of \$581.55.

The following enumerates the monthly receipts and itemized disbursements:

RECEIPTS.

1900.	
June	\$128 93
July	113 00
August	32 00
September	15 00
October	167 00
November	47 00
December	25 00
1901.	
January	24 00
February	8 00
March	12 00
April	5 00
May	16 00
June	9 00
July	2 00
<hr/>	
	\$603 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

1900.		
July	23.	Hotel Hamilton..... \$8 00
July	23.	Amusements; railroad fare for Miss Maupin.. 10 07
June	25.	Book 1 00
July	4.	Stamps 4 00
	5.	L. Schulze 2 00
	6.	Baltimore Badge and Novelty Co..... 12 00
	6.	C. W. Schneiderith..... 7 00
	6.	E. M. Garrott..... 2 00
	27.	V. B. Maupin..... 68 66
	31.	A. R. L. Dohme..... 2 82
	31.	Fuld Bros..... 2 25
Aug.	3.	E. B. Read & Son..... 9 75
	17.	Chas. C. Fulton & Co..... 12 25
	20.	A. S. Abell Co..... 12 00
	29.	H. P. Hynson..... 35 00
	29.	Stamps 2 00
	29.	Chas. T. Heller..... 50 00
Sept.	13.	L. Schulze..... 3 00
Oct.	6.	L. Schulze 17 00
	12.	O. C. Smith..... 13 74
	24.	C. H. Ware..... 10 00

Nov.	22.	L. Schulze.....	7 00	
	23.	Guggenheimer, Weil & Co.....	198 20	
Dec.	12.	Otto Leiss.....	6 50	
	18.	O. C. Smith.....	5 00	
	27.	Fuld Bros.....	13 25	
	27.	Mercantile Printing Co.....	7 00	
1901.				
Jan.	18.	Stamps	1 00	
Feb.	7.	Robert M. Harper.....	10 00	
	26.	O. C. Smith.....	16 56	
	27.	Kutsch & Lampman.....	1 25	
	28.	Lewis C. Stoffel.....	3 50	
	28.	Louis Schulze.....	1 50	
Apr.	8.	Lewis C. Stoffel.....	1 75	
	11.	Chas. H. Ware.....	10 00	
May	29.	Mercantile Printing Co.....	2 00	
	31.	Louis Schulze.....	7 50	
June	30.	Stamps	5 00	
			<hr/>	\$581 55
By balance.....				22 38
			<hr/>	\$603 93

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. FOUCH, *Treasurer.*

PRESIDENT: The members have listened to this very comprehensive report of the Treasurer. What disposition shall we make of it?

MR. BECK: I move the report be accepted, and referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: The Secretary will be kind enough to read the appointments of the committees.

Committee on Nominations—Dr. J. F. Hancock, chairman; H. P. Hynson, Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme, W. C. Powell and C. H. Ware.

Auditing Committee—John M. Weisel, chairman; August Schrader, Wilfred R. Jester.

Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting—Oscar E. Ross, chairman; J. Webb Foster and Daniel Base.

PRESIDENT: The report of the Executive Committee is now in order.

MR. SMITH, chairman of the Executive Committee, referred the Association to the program for the report of that Committee.

PRESIDENT: We will now hear from the Committee on Legislation. Dr. Dohme, I believe, is chairman of that committee.

DR. DOHME delivered the following report:

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the M. P. A.:

Gentlemen—Another year has rolled by and left its impress upon the people of this great country, and among these also upon those of its number that wield the mortar and pestle and answer the night door-bell. It has been a year unparalleled in its history, and the prosperity that has been manifested everywhere within its confines, from the remotest corner of Luzon to the furthest south of Florida and the new possession in the Cordilleras, is a tremendous power in the growth of nations as showing what an enlightened liberty, freedom and equality can accomplish. To the illustrious and exemplary citizen who has received now for a second term the highest gift in the power of the seventy-five million of American citizens to give, is due in no small measure the glory of that tremendous growth which this country has made during the period of his incumbency. An exemplary Christian citizen in every sense of that word, with a heart as large as the nation he has the honor to preside over, with an energy and determination worthy of the noblest effort, he has endeared himself for all time to the people of this country, without regard to faith, political or religious. Even his worst traducers and the most scathingly scurrilous press in the heat of political strife, bitter as they might have felt, and partisan as they may be today, cannot and do not find aught but praise for the exemplary course, wise foresight and honest endeavor of our President. The day will come, and I see it ahead, as I saw it of his grand course and policy in China, when the people of this land will have naught but praise, even though they be his enemies politically, for the wonderful Christian evolution he is working for those poor souls that have been dark and disconsolate under the festering and blighting rule of an effete and decaying medieval monarchy. When we all learn the true extent of the great avalanche of the light of freedom and liberty, enlightenment and fraternity, equality and morality, that our President is setting on foot, soon to shine forth in all the blaze and glory of the Christian cross as it appeared to Constantine in the zenith of his power and glory, then will there come a pæan from the Rockies to the Apalachians and from the Lakes to the

Gulf, and its truly Christian intonation will swell all thought of party or faith, and this pæan will sound the praises of the Ohio quartermaster-sergeant, who on Antietam battlefield, where we wandered one year from today, thought of the wounded and the hungry, the thirsty and the dying, and under the full glare of musketry and grape brought up to the front those most necessary supplies that saved the dying and the day, as well as for the Union. This is not a political meeting, but we honor ourselves when we honor our President, and my admiration for the man as a man is so profound, that as the President of our country I cannot refrain from showing him, on behalf of this Association, that honor and that reverence which is and will forever continue in history to be his just and honest due. The President has done his share for us pharmacists, for it was largely—I may say, mainly—his message to Congress that caused the repeal of that odious stamp tax, which, however, we all, I know, gladly paid to help him avenge the Maine and stamp out forever the blighting corruption and bigotry that was slowly but surely sapping the life-blood of the liberty-loving people of the colonies of Spain. Read the conditions of the Cubans, the Porto Ricans, the Filipinos, aye, even of the abhorrent conditions of the inhabitants of the little island of Guam, as they were under Spanish rule, and then read of them as they are today, and read of them as they will be in five years to come, and after reflecting, see if you will not feel proud that you helped your little mite to give to those poor wretches a chance to hold up their heads and feel that thrill of delight that can only occur to the fortunate beings that know liberty, freedom and enlightenment, and all that it entails. The work of this committee has been this year to help as best it could to have the war tax repealed, and while we do not claim that we brought it about, we feel that our little drop helped to make the stream that, like Niagara, could not be stemmed, but carried both White House and Capitol before it. We also have been busy at laying our lines for an attack next winter upon the Statehouse at Annapolis, and our plans to circulate petitions in every county of the State, through the pharmacists thereof, and have them signed by the citizens of the State. If we can bring these petitions in duplicate to Annapolis, and present them to the State and House of Delegates, we will have more influence than hours of talk before committees. We propose to introduce the amended bill that was passed by the last House of Delegates, for it will not and cannot well meet with any objection from storekeepers, and this has been the hurdle that has thrown all our champions in the past. It is useless to try to fight them, for they outnumber us, and are more influential, as experience has taught us. Let us get a bill that establishes our standing and our rights before the law and the public, and lets the storekeeper continue in his present course of selling medicines, but does not allow him to compound prescriptions. All other States had to begin in this way, and we must be prepared to do the same if we hope to succeed. What we need, though, in order to succeed, is to have every druggist in the State work to get his petition signed by at least fifty people in his county, and as many

more as he can. Baltimore should also send down a petition signed by several thousand people, the more the better, and then we can reasonably expect, and I believe confidently hope, to get our bill through the Legislature. This time we will not trust the senatorial promises, but will enter our bill in both Houses at once and thus avoid the danger of having it delayed until the last few days and lost in the melee of a legislative finish. We will also try to get through a bill to have the pharmacists of the State militia be non-commissioned officers. When the bugle calls next winter and your humble servant sends out the war-cry that the battle is on, gird your loins, burnish your buckler, stir up your enthusiasm, screw it to the sticking point, and fall in line for a successful onslaught upon the agrarian solons at Annapolis on Chesapeake.

A. R. L. DOHME, *Chairman.*

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT: You have all listened to this very able report by the Chairman of the Legislative Committee. What disposition shall we make of it?

MR. FOUCH: I move that the paper be accepted, and take its usual course, and be published in the Proceedings.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: We will next have the report of the Pharmacy Committee.

MR. SCHULZE: As stated yesterday, Mr. Meredith is sick and unable to be with us, and he has sent his report to me. I will now read it. It is true it is very lengthy, but it justifies the hearing. I have read it twice.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF PHARMACY.

It is indeed a pleasure for the Committee on Pharmacy to make report for the year 1900-1901, at this the nineteenth annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

If memory serves with confidence and plays not falsely, I would say that, until quite recently indeed I had labored under the fantasy that the Committee on Pharmacy was comprised of five members; but, alas and alack! how rude the awakening.

Imagine if you can, please, the horrible sensation to which the nervous system of your chairman was subjected when he awoke from that queen

- of pleasant reveries to find that his "fantasy of five" was only an hideous nightmare, a will-o'-the-wisp, from which he had escaped only in time to formulate this report.

In justice to a few of the members, let it be said that a degree of interest was shown; but for the others, it would seem due justice to say that they "did what they could," even though no word of suggestion or encouragement was received from them. In charity let us hope that their prayers were for the success of the work, even though prayers do not write reports. The next chairman has our heartfelt sympathy.

The work of your committee has been somewhat exacting in character, requiring much careful work and definite accuracy.

Queries were arranged and published; and we were especially pleased while assigning the various queries to our worthy members to learn of the prosperity, which seems universal throughout our ranks, not being confined to any obscure section but universal, for immediately after the assigning of the twenty queries gratifying reports of "Too busy to accede to your favor of recent date in reference to query," etc., etc., came to hand. What we wish to impress upon you, gentlemen, is, that prosperity seemed universal for the State pharmacists, for the above "report of business" came from the mountains of Garrett county, from Cumberland—the Queen City, the home of our honored president (no; there was no query assigned him), Cumberland on the banks of the canal; from away "down yonder on the Eastern Sho'"; from extreme southeast, and, who would have thought it, but Baltimore, even Baltimore, gave queries the marble heart and turned her busy mind toward pecuniary concerns.

Only Hagerstown—quiet, busy, unassuming, beautiful Hagerstown (pardon the boquets), as is her reputation—was once more to the fore, and entertained even queries hospitably. (In memory of our First Vice-President.)

In all seriousness, though, I cannot but call to mind in this connection a trait manifested in the large majority of our pharmacists—that is, his sacrifice of science and professional demands for the acquisition of a few extra dollars. Herein lies the prominence of the German scientist—prominent almost to the point of total obscurity of scientists of other nationalities. Pause for a moment and reflect who are they who are making most rapid advancement in every line of pharmaceutical and chemical possibilities, requiring constancy of effort and loyalty to scientific principles, to the exclusion of every other consideration, and you will—you must, I feel confident—give to the German scientists the palm. Now, why? Why has Germany so far outstripped the remainder of the civilized world? It is not the climate, nor yet is it the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the nation; but the cause is to be found solely in the fact that the Germans cast aside the thought of present pecuniary advancement and nourish only their love of research. They are truly scientific. Do not misunderstand me; I do not mean to infer that the German is the best student—far from it; for I cannot conceive of a better, a more thorough, a more resourceful student than

our own American student, for whom I have only deepest respect and keenest admiration. The German, the English, the Russian, the Japanese student are alike fraught with limitations; not so the American student. But herein lies the difference—the German student, as the highest type of the scientist, conducts his research to learn nature's secrets entire; the American student, as the best exponent of resourcefulness, conducts his experiments only to the point of pecuniary advancement to himself. Of course, we have brilliant minds, Americans, who conduct research work because of a higher love for the work, and because of a laudable purpose to further edify their fellow-man and promote his well-being.

It cannot but make the heart of every true American pharmacist swell with pride when we read from the pen of such splendid men and minds as Henry Kraemer, Nelson, Prescott, Gordon, Lloyd, Sayre, Sadtler, Simon, Dohme, Schlotterbeck, Rice and scores of others whose names are equally familiar, and when we recall from memory the achievements and honorary position occupied by such intellects as William Proctor, John M. Maisch and Dr. E. R. Squibb, we cannot but marvel that men, pharmacists of today, permit themselves to become so engrossed with the eagerness to accumulate a few dollars that professional demands, in the matter of research, etc., are completely excluded. We are all very desirous of having our chosen avocation graced by the title of "profession," but just so long as scientific research is made secondary and pecuniary advancement paramount we must submit to being dubbed unprofessional, and what should be a "profession" becomes merely a "business." Permit your committee to urge upon the members of our Association to take this seriously, and, in the interest of advancing pharmacy, be more professional; give some of your time to scientific topics, and, we venture to predict, for the comfort of our next chairman of Committee on Pharmacy, many willing hands to help him in his work.

In thinking of the material to be included in this report, we were awed by the magnitude of the subject and dazed by the thought of the almost phenomenal strides taken in both pharmacy and chemistry in the closing years of the nineteenth century.

The eighteenth century bequeathed to us most revolting, inelegant, repulsive conglomerations as a type of alchemic excellence. The nineteenth century bequeathed to the twentieth century elegance, tolerance and attractiveness, the highest type obtainable of pharmaceutical achievements.

The alchemist of the eighteenth century was considered a man of magic, his shop a place to be dreaded, his products looked upon with superstitious fear. The closing year of the nineteenth century finds the pharmacist as a man abreast of the times, well grounded in his own profession, honored and consulted by his fellow-man, and by his medical ally, the physician.

Our journals have made a rapid movement toward the topmost pinnacle held by the best pharmaceutical and chemical periodicals, keeping us at all times in touch with each new discovery, deduction or conclusion as formulated by some master-mind, and it is from these journals that we

have gleaned our report, endeavoring to include only the gems, and these must be limited by want of space and time.

We ask the members to kindly pardon the length of the report, for we know it will seem somewhat tedious to the listener, making more interesting reading than reciting.

Since our last Association meeting in annual session, American pharmacy has suffered the loss of one of its foremost men, in the person of Dr. E. R. Squibb. Nigh unto an half century has he stood high in professional estimation, not alone for his intellectual superiority, his sacrificing of self for the advancement of science, his love for original research and constant pursuit after a higher plane of excellence and physiological reasoning, but also for his estimable qualities as a man, a citizen and a scholar. Yet while we regret most deeply the passing of such brilliant and valuable minds, we see in this very passing the inflexible law of nature—the law of change, constant and continuous. Were it not for this law, did we not each look forward to our own passing from the sphere of activity, of influence, the wheels of progress would be checked, our personality soon become one of feeble demarkation, our civilization pass from us as a valuable estate from a morbid and recreant heir; for it is this deep reverence for the memories of departed intellect which ever goads us to the exercise of our best efforts; the bestirring of our latent energies for the advancement of our profession, and of science in general, engendering a desire, leading to the act of cultivating our faculty of thought to the point of recognized attainment. Day by day do we witness the results of this supreme law of nature, this crowning impulse of advanced civilization, in the heralding of the discovery of some new principle, force or composition, and simultaneously the obsequious demise of a prior equivalent, equally as important in its day, but which now has been found to have subserved its purposes, approached its limitations, and in consequence suffers glorious or inglorious supplantation. As we attend the review of new arrivals in the field for honor and patronage, as recorded from time to time upon the pages of scientific and trade journals, we are appalled by the kaleidoscopic allotment of titles, the almost illimitable possibilities of modern chemistry, the pliability of man's intellect, his proneness toward the creative, as depicted by yearly announcement of innumerable synthesis from nature and her resources.

As we enter upon the new century we can say, without fear of contradiction, that no year has been so replete with experimentation and verification than the one just closing. No year has found men thinking so intensely, so earnestly, as this year just closing. What has been the profit of it all? What the advantage of universal civilization? Many new discoveries of importance have been made; some dread diseases have been conquered, others placed under restraint. Remedies have been simplified, dosage minimized, treatment of the sick reduced to a science. Many synthetic preparations, previously announced and subsequently lost sight of, have been experimented with more fully; others have again and forever been pigeonholed, a fate seemingly in store for the vast majority, a destiny which few escape.

Since our last annual meeting at Hagerstown we have the announcement of a new element (Practical Druggist), Actinium, discovered by A. Debierne in "pitchblende," described as being a radio-active member of the iron group, its rays having the same effect upon barium platino-cyanide as polonium, yet distinct in nature therefrom.

The field of serum therapy has again been enlarged by the addition to its list of antitoxins, that of pneumonia antitoxin. Since 1885, when diphtheritic antitoxin was perfected and serum therapy thereby proven a success, it has been the constant and untiring efforts of leading clinicians to extend its sphere of influence, looking toward the ultimate subjection of each contagious disease, to its specific physiological antagonist. Scarlet fever, typhoid fever, bubonic plague and tuberculosis have already been treated with antitoxin, with results varying from indifferent to encouraging, and until quite a recent date the serum treatment for pneumonia met with discouragingly indifferent success. Finally Professor Pane, of the Royal University of Naples, produced antitoxin which seemingly has proven to be the correct physiological antagonist to the specific cause of pneumonia—the pneumococcus—and called his serum "Anti-Pneumococcic Serum." It is prepared by repeated culture and continued attenuation of the pneumococcus organism. Its therapeutic effects are quickly manifested. Amelioration of constitutional disturbances are noticeable; temperature falling within a few hours; temperature falling permanently by Lysis (gradual decline) instead of crisis, as is the disease's natural tendency; consolidated area undergoes resolution; pulse and respiration show less rapid and less labored; harsh breathing gives away to a more easy and more extensive aeration of the inflamed lung; recovery rapid and complete. When we consider that, next to tuberculosis, pneumonia is the most readily communicable disease in this and many other States, we will see the importance of this recent antitoxin production.

Right here let us note that your committee has purposely formulated this report so that the various topics will bear no close relationship, adopting this method to the more fully insure interest in and attention to the report.

The elemental character of arsenic has been called into question by Prof. F. Fittica, of Marburg, who claims to have converted phosphorus—both varieties—into arsenic by the presence of an oxidizing agent and heightened temperature, using ammonium nitrate, barium dioxide and nitric acid, and ammonia and water, the result giving unmistakable arsenic reactions, and its formula is given as $Pn-2 O-2$, or a nitrogen dioxide of phosphorus. Professor Winkler, of Frieberg, has shown conclusively that the arsenic found by Fittica was only a constant impurity in phosphorus, drawing his conclusion from the fact that from various phosphorus specimens he obtained a uniform amount of arsenic. We are hence still led to believe that arsenic is elemental in character.

Sambelletti's process for the manufacture of chloroform (Practical Druggist) has been successfully elaborated, the process being electrolytic.

A 20 per cent. aqueous solution of sodium chloride is used, through which a five-ampere current of electricity is passed, liberating free chlorine. At a temperature of 100 degrees C. acetylene is added, is attacked by the chlorine, forming trichloroacetone, this being decomposed by a caustic alkali, producing an alkaline acetate and trichloromethane (C. H. I.) The yield is said to be about 200 per cent.

The continued anathematizing, amounting in some cases to almost ruthless degradation, of some of our formerly more or less used synthetics, has been noted. Witness amyloform, the proposed substitute for iodoform. Of course, we admit that if any preparation succeeds in usurping the prominent position held so long and favorably by iodoform, that preparation must indeed prove itself of almost unapproachable efficacy, with positively no negative results, so confidently does this Methane derivative hold the profession. That this is true, witness aristol, a definite chemical (Di-Thymol-Di-Iodide), possessing many physical properties for which it is commended; chemically an ideal combination; popular, in defiance of price, yet when all has been said, it has far from superseded iodoform, notwithstanding the stint put upon this latter by a Cedar Rapids physician when he dubbed it "the skunk of modern surgery."

Then there are others less widely known which have been equally as unsuccessful in this laudable aim up to this day. Among others we may name iodothymoform, xeroform, iodal, iodonafan, iodoformogen and many others, thus proving the wish of the profession to sever the hold of iodoform upon them. Yet while this is the case, I have no hesitancy in saying that, in the light of the high plane of chemical knowledge and research of this day, iodoform will surely pass, and a more agreeable, a more satisfactory, a more efficient substitute will be forthcoming. The medical fraternity crave a substitute; chemists recognize this, for note their ceaseless efforts to produce a satisfactory one—not because the honorable fraternity membership is fickle and tired of iodoform on account of its limitations as regards efficiency, but because of its limitations as regards its physical self—its persistent, disagreeable and penetrating odor. In substantiating the assertion that medicine is eagerly awaiting an efficient substitute, we ask you only to recite in mind the many preparations which have been placed upon the market with the label attached "An odorless substitute for iodoform; made in Germany," and you find one witness; then, too, observe the alacrity with which each has been favored with experiments and clinical and surgical reports, which reports always partake of an optimistic tenor of "what is hoped for" from the future, although "not yet proven." Yes, a substitute for iodoform is wanted all over the civilized world, and when it does come and proves its value iodoform will be forgotten in a surprisingly short time, except as referred to by the medical jokers of the next century.

The array of new chemicals and their picturesque names have been exceedingly impressive, not to say grotesque, and we are sometimes led to ponder whether our children or children's children will have any use for a

materia medica further than to complete their libraries for the purpose of pointing out to their descendants how their fathers and grandfathers studied medicine. Indeed, the present outlook is quite alarming to our old brethren who were accustomed to prescribe their "20 gr. jalap and 10 gr. calomel doses" for the liver, or a "lump of aloes the size of a walnut" or a "couple ounces castor oil from a spoon" as daily instructions to the poor unfortunates, for now minute doses and tasteless, or at all events agreeable, preparations are the vogue. Yet while the older men are somewhat bewildered by the passing of their methods and medicants, the young practitioner stands aghast before the kinetoscopic display of up-to-date chemical nomenclature. I will just give you a few over which you may "pause and meditate," for instance, "di-ethyl-glycocyl-para-amido-ortho-oxy-benzoic acid-methyl-ester hydrochloride," to which the "rainy-day name" of "mirvanin" has been given. It's a newer substitute for cocaine. And methyl-ester of "Para-amido-meta-oxy-benzoic acid," familiarly known under the less picturesque title of "orthoform." And "Para-eth-oxy-phenyl-succinimid," a new yet passing antipyretic, with the abbreviated yet less explicit title "pyrantin." And the euphonious names of "hedonal," a new hypnotic, chemically figured as being the "ester of methyl-propyl-carbinol-carbamic-acid." And "kryofin," in itself a meaningless word, and while it has been mentioned as a product allied in action to a still popular antipyretic, "phenacetine," it has made absolutely no progress toward success.

Of the newer synthetic products for the year, while they have been almost legions, few have secured any appreciable position for themselves. Among the more prominent may be mentioned the bactericidal and sterilizing agent, "anidol," said to be a "solution of formalic and allylic derivatives," it in all probability being a solution of trimethanal with an allyl derivative, in a particular glycerine. *Peronin*, the hydrochlorate of benzylic ether of morphine—a suggested substitute for morphine.

Resodol, commented upon as a satisfactory agent in the treatment of catarrhal affections and intestinal ulcerations.

Mercuriol, a compound of yeast nuclein and 10 per cent. metallic mercury. Its advantage over mercuric chloride lies in the fact that it does not coagulate albumen.

Iodipin, an iodine preparation that does not produce iodism. It is a combination of iodine with the fatty acids of sesame oil. It is said to act exceptionally well in such diseases as tertiary syphilis, and is readily and thoroughly absorbed in the intestines.

The albuminous and casein compounds have caught on pretty well, and the new crop is most advantageously represented by iodalbacid, sanose, sanatogen, and externally by sapodermin.

Many of our former side companions are still with us, as is the case with ichthalbin, phenacetin, resorcin, salophen, aristol and hundreds of others; and while orexine, orthoform, heroin, holocaine, largin, urotropin and a few others have become more popular, there are a host of others, as

gallobromol, pyrosal, phenosol, malarin, ursol, itrol, phenalgine, etc., find themselves passing, in utter disregard to the astonishing claims made for them by their "promoters," through the passive yet usually successful medium of American advertisement.

The ordinary silver salts, as nitrate, etc., have received a number of additional upper cuts during the year, which have decidedly overshadowed the former prominence of the older compounds. Today we find in popular favor the protein, the albumin compounds, as protargol and largin, with the so-called substitute for silver nitrate, *id est*, ethylene-diamin-silver phosphate, and the compounds of silver nitrate sodium and casein known respectively as argentamin and argonin, occasionally used.

Medical literature continues to bring to us protests against promiscuous use of acetanilid, numerous fatalities having been noted. Morphine and its salts have found competition worthy of its mention in heroin, oxy camphor and peronin, of which heroin (the di-acetic ester of morphine) and its salts have proven most popular as a substitute for either morphine or codeine. Its effect upon respiration seems to be somewhat depressing, rarely shows intoxicating signs, does produce narcosis, or narcotic effects, at all events, notwithstanding claims to the contrary; its sedative action seems to be accompanied with less depressing after effect than morphine, and at the same time its peer as an analgesic. A noticeable effect from the prolonged use of heroin is its tendency toward nausea and oftentimes continued vomiting. The plausible explanation for this untoward effect is that a portion, at least, of the heroin acid radical is replaced in the stomach and there converted into apomorphine. This would be logical, as both in the heroin and apomorphine process of manufacture we have one of dehydration, the weaker acid (acetic) being used in the manufacture of heroin. This acid, under stomachic conditions, might logically be replaced by hydrochloric acid, present in the stomachic juices, thus producing an action similar to that of apomorphine. Traction on the tongue has been further observed in cases of hiccough, and has proven highly commendatory.

Traction should be practiced upon the patient for a minute or a few minutes at each attempt.

Scientists have again been seeking to relieve the profession of cocaine, and in addition to the now much used eucaïne, "holocaine" and "queson" have made their bow to the profession, the latter receiving no notice, while holocaine seems to have been accorded sufficient preliminary experimentation to demonstrate its worth. It is said to act quicker, that the pupil remains indifferent to its action, that its use is attended with less pain.

Phenalgin, the American coal tar hypnotic, analgesic, etc., has not met with the success that it deserves, and we would offer as a suggestion to its manufacturers that they place on each package the "banner with a strange device, 'Made in Germany,'" and then it will be a success.

It is interesting to note what obstacles a really good article does surmount. Witness ichthyol, with one of the most persistently disagreeable

odors known to alchemist or apothecary, yet it stands, notwithstanding the many attempts to give it the backward promotion.

Petrosulfal is the latest to wage battle for honor against the strongly entrenched ichthyolian citadel. It is the bituminous sulphur compound, and is recommended in the treatment of skin diseases, etc.

Formaldehyde and its innumerable combinations now on the market as preservatives have assumed most alarming proportions. The layman, wholly ignorant of the gravity of the situation, persists in using them as preservatives for milk, etc., without the least thought of the seriousness of the matter. To such a hazardous stage, indeed, has this evil arrived that the usually slow-moving and stupid (upon such subjects) legislative bodies of certain States have deemed it necessary to call a halt by statute, and we note that the Legislature of Pennsylvania (May, 1901)—Pennsylvania, whose Legislature has developed into a veritable mutual admiration society of politicians, and who seem to be elected by the people to legislate solely for their own personal material profit and political advancement—even this body of solons, be it said to their credit, stopped long enough in their mad rush for money and power to place a ban upon the abuse of formaldehyde—for the abuse of the solution is what suggests our protests, not its USE, for formaldehyde intelligently and carefully used is a valuable institution. Its horizon of use has been extending, and since the day when surreptitiously, in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, static electricity was used to introduce the solution of formaldehyde into the system, with the hope of destroying the tubercle bacilli, many spheres of action have been suggested for it. The French aver that the cough from influenza yields to the inhalation of formaldehyde gas after a definite isolation in an atmosphere of that gas.

The sweats due to pulmonary tuberculosis have been checked by a process of practical tanning of the skin of the patient. Has wide and successful use as an antiseptic and bactericide, and under the whimsical title of "igazol" it has met with questionable success in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in its early stages. "Igazol" is a combination of formaldehyde-fri-oxy-methylene and iodine.

Speaking of tuberculosis leads us to recall that much experimentation has been undertaken, many new compounds suggested, and some favorable symptoms have been recorded. Hetol (sodium cinnamate) has been introduced by Professor Lauderer, of Stuttgart, claiming for it the distinction of being a specific; but in the hands of other investigators its specific action has not been apparent, even in favorably selected cases, creosote and the guaiacols being depended upon by the large majority of the profession to give lasting results. And, indeed, even the value of these agents upon tubercular processes are much questioned. At all events, carefully selected diet and a sufficient quantity of it, and an out-of-door existence are highly essential to accomplish improvement, creosote or no creosote.

After all, the treatment with the various drugs and chemicals now in use has proven discouragingly inefficient. By a glance at the chemistry of some of the more prominent remedies, and those which afford even a

temporary relief, we find them rich in carbon and with a modern amount of oxygen. Would it not occur to an observer that a diet of carbohydrates and an atmosphere largely oxygenized be the logical specific? At all events, the treatment would be productive of no detrimental effects, and under the careful eye of an experienced physician, with genial and picturesque environs, should be a success. However, the writer wishes to bear testimony to the results obtained from several phthisical patients by the use of creosote carbonate in five or ten-minim doses four times daily. Although the patients were in a condition which rendered fresh air impracticable, yet they both improved rapidly—one patient a delicate child of twelve, the other a gentleman of fifty-five years of age, the constitution of the latter having been much abused by certain habits.

Guaiacol and its combinations, though, seem to be even more popular than creosote, and many encouraging reports have been noted, not alone in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculous pleurisy, etc., but it has received flattering mention as a local application in the treatment of such diseases as orchitis, epididymitis, urethritis, and as a means of quickly reducing temperatures from local inflammation. The carboxyl product of guaiacol (guaiacetin), and guaiasanol, a definite chemical compound—diethyl-glycocol-guaiacol hydrochlorate—have received considerable notice in the last year.

Formaldehyde has succeeded in gaining favorable comment as a fixing agent for histological purposes. Experiments tend to prove it almost ideal, as it not only kills and fixes tissue quickly, but prevents cell shrinkage as well, recording the spinal column as a single exception. Here the axis cylinder seems to be diminished. Tissues of the gray matter are left in perfect condition. The question of changing the scale of atomic weights, making the element oxygen the unit, displacing hydrogen, has been widely and thoroughly discussed, and at Paris during the Fourth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, Analytical Section, it was finally decided by vote that the problem was not yet mature for solution; that oxygen XVI, hydrogen I, was preferable for all practical purposes, and that it was desirable to retain the present atomic system.

Rutherford Hill discovers copper in *nux vomica* seeds, and Beitter (Brit. and Colon, Drug XXXIX, page 389) has been carrying out exhaustive experimentations to verify the discovery. Using Klunge's reaction, he finds the reddish-violet coloration with alvin, reacting with preparations from *strychnos*, *nux vomica*, *S. ignatia*, *S. gaultheriana*, and *S. potatorum*. No color reaction produced with preparations of *S. laurina*, Schoubein's test (blue with guaiac resin and hydrocyanic acid) giving the blue color with all the above varieties.

William C. Alpers, S. D., suggests the following as a working formula for an ideal cold cream:

White wax.....	150 parts.
Paraffin oil (select).....	600 parts.
Water	240 parts.
Borax	9 parts.
Oil geranium.....	1 part.
Oil rose.....	10 to 20 drops.
Misce per artem.	

The product is of excellent consistency and practically permanent. Varying temperature exercises but slight influence upon its consistency, odor or appearance.

Professor Kiliani has during the past year (American Journal of Pharmacy) continued his research upon digitalis leaves, his special work having been upon the chemistry of digitoxin and its derivatives, and digitalin, together with an investigation of digitalein. A. Windaus, assisting in this latter work, which, however, proved somewhat unsatisfactory to the scientists mentioned. Professor Kiliani gives as the formula of digitoxin C-34 H-54 O-11 by deductive reasoning, he having ascertained that by hydrolysis digitoxigenin C-22 H-32 O-4 and two molecules of digitoxose C-6 H-12 O-4 were obtained, the digitoxose formula being found by analyzing the calcium salt of its derived acid (C-6 H-13 O-4 Co^o H), while that of digitoxigenin was proven by the combination of an anhydro-digitoxigenin (C-22 H-30 O-3), and verified by the sodium salt of dixgeninic acid.

Toxigenone is a product from anhydro-digitoxigenin, yielded by oxidation with chromic acid.

"Digitalinum verum" is given the formula C-35 H-56 O-14, basing the conclusion upon the dissociated products:

Digitaligenin	C-22	H-30	O-3
Dextrose	C-6	H-12	O-6
Digitalose	C-7	H-14	O-5

the latter being a peculiar sugar, the formula of which was based upon the action of bromine upon the lactone C-7 H-12 O-5, digitaligenin formula being fixed both by molecular weight and combustion figures. Digitalin, though, still remains a field for research for the professor, as he suggests the possibility that its formula may be C-36 H-58 O-14, as combustion figures and molecular weight estimation of digitalgenin agree equally well with the formula C-23 H-32 O-3. Digitaligenin, when oxidized with chromic acid, yields a product identical with toxigenone, thus showing a genetic relationship to digitoxigenin.

Digitalein, a product of commercial German digitalin, was purified and studied physiologically from its effects upon the frog. This body was obtained from "digitalinum vernun" by first freezing from digitoxin, then dialysing. Precipitating the dialysate with tannic acid, and by the subsequent separation of tannin by the use of zinc oxide, the digitalein was obtained of relative purity. In this state it is found to effect heart systole;

fatal to the frog in doses of three mgm. By further purification by fractional crystallization from alcohol and ether, it was found to produce systole in doses of four mgm. The fact was also noted that both the infusion digitalis and tincture digitalis contained digitalein, the latter yielding about 75 times that yielded by the former, the yield from tincture being 15 gm. digitalein from 1— kilos of leaves.

Digitalein shows glueosidal properties, its aqueous solution giving an acid reaction; though, from the fact that the hydration of its solution yields an inert acid, it may be a lactone. This has proven to be the most definite and satisfactory work yet recorded upon these interesting and valuable leaves.

The chemistry of vegetable purgatives has (American Drug., Oct., 1900) also received marked attention. Most notable of the year, probably, is the exhaustive thoroughness and studious research of Professor Tschirch, of Berne, in his determination and isolation of the active constituents of such important purgatives as senna, rhubarb, rhamnus frangula and rhamnus purchiana. Heretofore our knowledge of these important drugs has been more or less superficial, their causes for actions merely problematic and speculative, their continued use prompted by empirical practice. But from the results obtained by Professor Tschirch it is clearly demonstrated that the action of this class of drugs depend upon allied, or at all events, similar principles, which principles, when isolated, have been found to respond to the oxymethy-lauthraquinone reactions, each drug giving a definite body, deriving its title from the drug from which it had been isolated. Thus, from senna we have anthraghicosenin; from cascara, sagrada-anthraghicosagradin, etc., being glucosides, together with oxymethylanthra-guinone, peculiar to the drug. While we have had a vague idea that this purgative action was due to the presence of this body, it has never been so thoroughly demonstrated before Professor Tschirch undertook the work. These researches are of value to the pharmacist in that they indicate clearly how to treat the drug to obtain the best results, and to the chemist a possibility of obtaining an identical action by synthesis, thus eliminating a large dose of nauseating drug or preparation.

Ergot has been studied rather carefully (Merck's Report, Oct., 1900) by J. S. Menlenhoff, he claiming the presence of one alkaloid, naturally being identical with Keller's ergotinine, Tanret's alkaloid having been decided to be nothing more than impure ergotinine. The impurity is likely due to the action of an alkali, since by treating Keller's ergotinine with alcoholic sodium hydrate the resultant compound gives the green coloration with concentrated sulphuric acid, as does Tauret's ergotinine. Cornutine is regarded as a decomposition product of ergotinine.

Menlenhoff considers spacelinic acid the active constituent of ergot. The latest information, then, that we have upon this drug from all sources gives the following as yielded by it:

Sclerotic acid (Dragendorff), soluble in water, having both haemostatic and oxytocic properties.

Ergotinine (Keller), crystalline alkaloid; action similar.

Sphacelinic acid (Menlenhoff), soluble in alcohol now considered to be the chief active principle.

Scleranine, stated by Menlenhoff to be identical with.

Ergochrysin (Jacobi), an inactive, weak acid body.

Sphacelic acid (Menlenhoff), or

Sphacelotoxine (Jacobi), a poisonous acid.

This seems to be the most reliable summary upon this subject of ergot.

Quite an interesting discussion has from time to time, in the past year, come to our notice through the various pharmaceutical journals upon the more or less important subject of specific gravity reading made standard by the present (1890) Pharmacopœia. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among pharmacists that 15 degrees C. is too low, and that a practical pharmacist will not, as a rule, take the pains to refrigerate his liquids to that degree. Accordingly, many writers have suggested reasons for higher temperatures, ranging as high as 37 degrees by Dr. George F. Paine (Drug. Circ., 1900).

This seems to be, upon first thought, a better point, as heating usually is an easier process to the pharmacist than is refrigeration; but upon second thought, would not this temperature be too high for specific gravity readings of volatile or inflammable liquids, as chloroform, stronger ammonia water, ether, carbon disulphide, etc.? It seems so. Would not 25 degrees C. be a good medium?

Ichthyol has found a new use. Dr. Potiloo (Les Nouv. Rem) recommends *ichthyol enemata*, 6 fl. di. dissolved in 27 fl oz. water, as an injection for the cure of dysentery; treatment to be begun with a dose of castor oil; injections daily; patient is said to improve rapidly.

Fennel fruit (Pharm. Jour.) has been largely adulterated during the last year by the use of "spent fennel"—spent either by having their oil extracted by a current of steam under pressure, and when used as an adulterant are sprinkled with fusel oil; or exhausted by distillation while suspended in water and as an adulterant treated as above, or exhausted by maceration in alcohol, a by-product from the preparation of compound spirit for Continental use. This adulteration may be detected by simple maceration in water or alcohol, when the sophistication may be noted by the appearance of darkened color between ridges and an impartation of color to the liquid, as the adulterated fruit has its color heightened by an added stain. Again, by rubbing the fruit in the moistened hand the color may be noted, and lastly, the fruit is always more contracted and shriveled. The bark of "*Alstonia constricta*"—"Australian fever bark"—(*W. O. apocynaceas*) has been recommended by Dr. J. G. Sharp (Lancet, No. 4041) in the form of a tincture as a general tonic, and especially valuable in influenza, tincture being given in 5 to 10 min. doses four times daily, before meals, chloroform water being used as vehicle. Dr. Sharp criticises the dose of the tincture as noted in the addendum to B. P. as excessive at 30 to 60 min.

The tendency of carbolic acid dressings, even when comparatively weak, towards producing gangrenous changes has been further observed during

the passing year, and caution is recommended in its use, particularly when applied to the extremities, as dangerous sloughing frequently occurs.

A. Westler says the color of the fruit of *Juniperus Communis* is due to a fungus, the mycele of which is found in it immediately after it matures. (Drug. Circ.)

The bark of "psidinín quajova" is used as an adulterant (Svensk. Farmi. Tidski.) of cinnamon.

Bertrand (Pharm. Zeit.) has obtained a new carbohydrate named erythrose, resulting from the action of bacterial organisms on the corresponding tetratomic alcohol; differing from laevulose in that it does not yield a crystalline phenylhydrazone. Ecalle (Pharm. Post XXXIII) estimates aconitine in tincture aconite as follows: Washed, hand and one gm. sodium bicarbonate are added to 200 C. C. of the tincture; evaporate at lowest possible temperature; exhaust residue with benzin in a Soxhlet apparatus; evaporate; take up residue with acidulated (H-2 SO-4) water; filter; add silicotungstic acid to filtrate; boil; cool and filter. The crystals so obtained are immediately washed with distilled water and subsequently weighed.

P. Cazeneuve (Sci. Amer. LXXXIII) claims to be able to detect many metals, even a trace (1-100,000 part), [especially so with mercurous, cuprous and ferrous salts], giving a fine violet or blue color, with dephenylcarbazine, which is converted into diphenylcarbazon by metallic presence, losing two atoms of hydrogen, making a very delicate test for metallic substances. Hehner's formaldehyde tests have been the most satisfactory. For general solutions, when this agent is suspected, add one drop of aqueous phenol solution to the suspected solution and overlay on conc. sulphuric acid. A carmine red zone at contact indicates formaldehyde. For milk add 94 per cent. sulphuric acid to several volumes of milk. A bluish color indicates formaldehyde. If a trace of Ferric chloride solution in the acid is present the color is more pronounced.

Prof. L. E. Sayre (Drug. Circ., Nov., 1900) gives the amount of total alkaloid found in Powd. ext, belladonna as 1.49 per cent; from P. ext. aconite as 1.8 per cent., and P. ext. hyoscyamus as .38 per cent, these results being obtained from extracts found on the market.

Fluorescein as an indicator in alkalimetry and acidimetric determinations has been suggested enthusiastically by Dr. H. Zellner (Pharm. Ztg. XLVI). The field of volumetric analysis he deems ideal for this indicator. Carbonates do not interfere. He suggests the use of an Erlenmeyer flask when this agent is used, a dark background aiding.

In acidimetry and alkalimetry he applauds it, and for titrating ammoniacal solutions uses Kjeldahl's method.

Tri chlor-acetic acid has been used by Professor O'Kuneff successfully as a caustic in chronic suppurated conditions in middle ear diseases. He reports, also, an increased ability to hear after treatment with this agent (Prac. Drug.). Prof. Marshall (Chem. Zeit.) demonstrates by a series of chemical physiological experiments that nitrates are effective antidotes for digitalis poisoning.

The *Pharmaceutical Review* for October, 1900, gives an interesting "History of the Art of Distillation and of Distilling Apparatus." The article is adopted from Oswald Schreiner's "The Volatile Oils," and leads from most ancient (Chinian, Egyptian and Grecian) usages and appurtenances until our present perfected methods and appliances. The article is replete with illustrations, and is as instructive as interesting. The results of the year just closing have been to advance with almost phenomenal strides Pharmacy, both as touching its professional aspects as well as its business prospects. That very prolific topic, regarding the status of Pharmacy, has again "bobbed up," and, true to its past record, has again brought forth much of argument, from which we can see no more of profit except that we are able to draw a much more pronounced dividing line between the business and the professional demands made upon us.

The N. A. R. D. has held its meetings regularly. Enthusiasm has continued to hail the move. Moral and substantial aid has been forthcoming, and thus far has been a success, to a degree, at least, in carrying out its plans. From observation, though, we are led to note that unless a firm adherence to principle is maintained, the outcome cannot but be much crippled, if not, indeed, wholly impotent. One instance will suffice by way of explanation: We note the New York City Association of Retail Drug-gists protesting against certain "cutters" selling "patents" below the schedule. A committee from their association was appointed to confer with the gentlemen representing the "patents," also to confer with a committee from the N. A. R. D. The result was finally favorable to the retailer, mainly through the fact that their committee adhered unswervingly and closely to principle. This cannot but be the outcome if we unearth no duplicity—if we find all loyalty in the councils and ranks of the N. A. R. D.

As we near the completion of this report we learn with sincere regret of the passing of one of our greatest pharmacists; a man most truly; a man whose greatness of intellect will only be appreciated, since his personal guidance has been removed; a man quiet, busy, modest, unobtrusive, charitable, scientific. We refer to Charles Rice, Ph. D., Pharm. M., chairman of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia; chemist of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and superintendent of the general drug department, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York City. He died May 13th, at his residence, Bellevue Hospital grounds, in that city—a distinctive, an irreparable loss to Pharmacy as a profession.

In conclusion, we, as a committee, wish only to note our interest in the general advancement of Pharmacy of our country and abroad, and to express our deep interest particularly in the conditions which confront and surround us in this our own State. We cannot but regret that our State continues to occupy the unique position she does in the history of pharmaceutical legislation, nor can we say with any degree of pride that the eyes of the pharmaceutical world are turned upon us on this account. Many times has your chairman felt the keen edge of criticism and heard the

aspersion hurled at the State we all love, because the classic (?) and intelligent (?) gentlemen who biennially meet in the city made famous by the presence of the United States Naval Academy have not time enough or concern enough or intelligence enough to realize the importance of protecting the citizens they represent from flagrantly ignorant practitioners, taking all their time for passing "fishing bills" and "oyster laws," and leaving the inference that this class of laws exactly fit their capabilities, that they are totally unfit to mould a pharmacy law themselves, and too self-conscious to permit the present intelligent Committee on Legislation of our Association to perform for them that which they cannot formulate.

We say this with regret, and reiterate it as a stigma upon our legislators, for it cannot be other than to their shame and discredit to thus place our State in a position of not alone subjecting her citizens to possible incompetency in the matter of drug dispensing and prescription compounding, but also of actually placing a premium upon ignorance in this direction. If it is necessary for the public weal that a standard be demanded to which prospective physicians must measure, why is it not equally important that pharmacists, who are expected to compound the prescriptions of those gentlemen, be also subjected to a like standard of pharmaceutical skill and intelligence? For is not the pharmacist the guardian of the people? Is he not expected to stand between the physician and his patient; to detect and correct each irregularity, whether of excessive doses or dangerous incompatibility? How, then, can the public be absolutely secure if like conditions do not govern both branches of this allied profession, the profession of medicine and pharmacy?

The members of the Committee of Pharmacy stand ready to do all in their power to assist in realizing the Association's dream for a pharmacy law that will protect our people from quackery and incompetency, shield our State's name from distasteful encomiums, and place our profession on a higher scale—a scale on a level, at least, with every other State and territory in the United States, and every civilized country on the face of the globe—for Maryland, my Maryland, stands today as the only community where such protection as a pharmacy law is not accorded its citizens.

H. LIONEL MEREDITH, P. D.,

Chairman.

This most excellent and painstaking report was received with the thanks of the Association, manifested by a rising vote, on motion by Dr. Dohme and seconded by everybody in the room.

DR. DOHME: We have with us a very distinguished representative of the pharmaceutical profession, and I think it is in order that we should give the gentleman a greeting, and that we should request some remarks from him before we proceed any further.

I refer to Mr. W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

MR. W. C. ANDERSON :

Mr. President and Members of the M. P. A.:

It has been the custom for a long time for State pharmaceutical associations to convey to sister State associations their cordial greetings and well wishes, a custom that I believe you will all agree with me has merited the support and co-operation of all. And while the cementing of fraternal ties in this manner has as a rule been confined to border States, it is a pleasure and honor I deem very high today to extend to you the greetings of the young but powerful organization that carries with it the greetings of all it represents, in supported and supporters and affiliated bodies, consisting of nearly every State organization and many local organizations throughout the United States. I want to assure you that in addition to these greetings from the N. A. R. D., it desires to congratulate this Association upon its long and honorable existence, extending, as I believe, over nineteen years, or about nineteen years, and to express the wish that you may at this time have a most enjoyable and profitable meeting, before the close of which you may see it to your advantage to join with your fellow-druggists of this union in some form of affiliation, either as a body or some appropriate section, and assist the N. A. R. D. in their endeavor to overcome the depressing effects of the cut-rate evil and place the profession and the trade of the druggists on that high plane which certainly its importance and responsibilities make it worthy to occupy. There can be no doubt that the commercial plane of the pharmacist must be attended to if our desires to advance pharmacy are to be attained. For we may at this time use every honest endeavor to elevate pharmacy; we may adopt every means within our control to place it on a higher professional plane, but I say to you that every effort of this kind will be checked—not entirely stopped, because we can advance through pharmaceutical legislation in many ways, such as pharmacy laws, etc., but that high position we strive to attain will never be reached until you better the financial condition of pharmacy, make the business more remunerative, induce young men to enter it and be sure of a consistent living. The future of pharmacy as a profession must depend to a certain extent upon this condition, and go hand in hand with the commercial element. You cannot separate the two. You cannot make any profession that high profession it should be, or maintain that high standing it should maintain, unless you have sufficient recompense to guarantee an income for the time involved in study, education and preparation for the work. Consequently, this same idea, or this fact, coupled with the depressing effects of cut rates throughout the United States, so stimulated druggists through all sections of the country that a little more than three years ago they answered the call and assembled in St. Louis. They came at that time from the East and West, the North and South. We had the drug-

gists from the small country town and large city. We had those spirited Western druggists, as well as the impulsive Southern druggists. We had those clear-headed, smooth druggists from Maryland. We had the slow, easy-going druggists from Philadelphia. In fact, we had representatives from all over the country, and at that time, as you will remember, a favored son of Maryland was placed at the head of the organization, and it branched out under his administration. The question that came before the M. P. A. was whether there was reason for a national organization of retail druggists. I believe all will concede with me that there was the greatest reason; that we have had demonstrated the fact that only through organization can great things be accomplished; consequently, there was a demand for the national organization of retail druggists. Has that organization met the demands, or are there possibilities of that organization doing for the drug trade what every retail druggist desires—the betterment of his financial condition? I claim that, as a representative of the N. A. R. D., that organization, with the great problem with which it had to deal, has maintained its position, and has demonstrated that it is worthy of the support of the retail druggists of this country. It was organized for the purpose of bettering our commercial condition. We really meant to overcome, if possible, the cut-rate evil, but there were other things in which the condition of the retail druggists might be bettered, and I believe the National Association should be given credit for all it has done for the retail trade of this country. First and foremost, it has brought about the grandest organization of retail druggists ever known in this country. It has brought the trade to a condition of organization never known before; in fact, a condition that by many was not expected, and with nearly every State in the Union affiliated with the national body, and local organizations forming everywhere, the power that organization can exert can only be seen by its future acts. We have during the last year not relied entirely upon the activity of the druggists themselves for organization, but the National Organization Committee has established a form of organization, sent out paid organizers to organize sections, and the experiment has resulted very satisfactorily. We have nine organizers in the field, and through their work within the last few weeks we have added over 1,200 members to the N. A. R. D., with an actual gain to the Association of fifty-six dollars and some cents. That is to say, the plan of organization adopted has been such that the income from the organizations formed of the N. A. R. D. have more than paid for the expense incurred, making it practically a paying investment for the N. A. R. D., besides strengthening its forces. We have been able to form in many places where the cut-rate evil was demoralizing the whole trade, local organizations, which have accomplished much. I can cite such as Minneapolis, Pittsburg, and Paterson, N. J., one of the worst cut-rate places in the country. I know that to be a fact; living only a little ways from Paterson, I know the conditions existing there. We at first thought it was impossible to do anything there, but today in Paterson there is not a cut-rate store in the city, and every druggist is making from 20 to 25 per cent. more

profit on his patent medicines than he formerly did. In my own city, Greater New York, you can all realize the difficulties with which we have had to combat in placing a schedule of prices in operation. With more drug stores than there are in a good many States in the Union (nearly 1,600 drug stores in New York), the work there was something enormous. But I want to say to you that while we have not succeeded in completing the arrangements in New York, or have it as satisfactory as we expected, owing to the fact that it is very difficult in a city as large as New York to show up all the gaps and the distribution of goods. This cannot be done in a few days, but we feel that we have accomplished something. We have been able to relieve very many sections throughout that city. In my own section, particularly, known as Bedford district, we have maintained that schedule of prices from the very day it was put into effect, and the feeling throughout this district towards the organization is certainly something to be proud of. We have had, as we find in every section, in every city and in every State, men in the city of Brooklyn, my own city, who had not spoken to one another for years, who were always at sword's points. These men at ten o'clock at night, when it came time for closing, would put out a few lights and look around the corner and see if the other fellow was closed. As one of your representatives told me, one man would know when his fellow-druggist's wife got a new bonnet and the children got a new pair of shoes, and seemed to take a delight in prying into one another's business. The condition existed where one was jealous of the other, but this was entirely done away with by organization. It began by the druggists meeting once a week, calling a meeting at eleven o'clock at night in order to bring out more. For those who liked a little pleasure as well, a little refreshment was provided. The druggists in this section met together until they formed an organization for protection, so that when a person would go into a store and ask for a dollar article, and on being told that it was 85 cents would say that they could get it down at the corner for 75 cents, was done away with. Each druggist knew that his fellow-druggist would keep faith with him. He would consequently say: You cannot get it at a less price. The proprietors have arranged that the price of these goods shall be such and such a price, and we must maintain that price. The customer will not go far when he finds two or three druggists are maintaining the same price, and consequently trade is not injured. I can give you an instance. I have a competitor within two blocks of my store, and before the organization was formed we were at swords' points. If a customer would say that he could get something from my competitor at a few cents less than the price I asked for the article, I would give it to him at the reduced price. After our schedule of prices went into effect the conditions changed. Only a few weeks ago I had an experience that proved how firmly this organization has made the druggists stand together. A lady came into my store and asked for a bottle of Liquid Peptonoids, for which I asked 85 cents. She said she knew she could get it for 75 cents at a certain drug store; but if not, she would come back. She started down the street toward my com-

petitor. Only a few minutes afterward another customer came in for a bottle of Liquid Peptonoids, which I supplied, although it took the last bottle off the shelf. About five minutes later the lady returned for the bottle of Liquid Peptonoids. She could not get it any cheaper, as I saw. Not having any, I sent out to my competitor for a bottle, and supplied her. That is the manner in which the druggists are working today, through affiliation with the N. A. R. D. While it is not complete in all sections, owing to aggressive cutters that still obtain their goods in certain ways from sections perhaps not so thoroughly organized, and which are not giving their support, as a general rule, the organizations are working nicely. If the N. A. R. D. has done no more than to bring about this result in many sections of the country, I claim that it has done nobly and merits the support of every druggist in the country, and his assistance in aiding it to do more. We have one other thing, perhaps, we might call attention to, that has affected the retail trade directly. We all know the effects of the stamp tax. We know it was a burden upon the retail trade of the country, and while we would give to all associations and to the retail druggists of the country and to the pharmaceutical press full credit for all they did in reference to the repeal of the stamp tax, we claim that had it not been for the N. A. R. D. that tax would not have been repealed today. I not only make that assertion, but I took it from the report of the Proprietors' Association, who report it in these same words: "Had it not been for the Retailers' Association, the tax would not have been repealed." I was in Washington in reference to that tax, and it was the opinion of the Congressmen and Senators—that is, a number of them—that that tax should stay where it was; that the patent medicine men were able to bear it, and it was only by proving to them that the retail trade has been affected by it, and that we had an organization that demanded its repeal, that we were able to secure it. Therefore, with these things before us, and having brought the issue regarding the sale of proprietary articles, I believe, down to the point where the retail trade of the country will receive what they have been desiring for a long time—that is, to know who of the patent medicine men are their friends and who are not—I believe the work of the N. A. R. D. has been successful up to this point. The retail trade of this country want to know, and must know, who of the proprietary men of this country they can depend upon to protect the goods in their stores, and who they cannot depend upon. We have, through the efforts of the N. A. R. D., been able to place the matter in the condition where every proprietor in this country will be tested. Through different investigations, through efforts, and through experiments in the courts, it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the proprietary man controls the price of his remedies to the retail trade and public. The proprietor of an article can place his goods in a store and specify that they shall be retailed at a definite price, and that price must be maintained, and any one violating it will be subject to damages. That will bring us directly to the plan that Mr. White will explain later on, known as the Worcester plan, and I will not go into it in detail, but I

want to say to you that as Mr. White explains the plan, you will find that it is the one thing that will prove to the retailers of this country just where they stand in regard to patent medicines. I believe this Worcester plan will be a part of the plan of the N. A. R. D., and within a very few weeks we will be able to say to the proprietors of this country: "Here is a plan that will protect the retail trade in the sale of your goods. The retail trade will in turn protect your goods, and sell your goods when asked for. Accept it or reject it." Those proprietors who accept are the friends of the retail trade, and the retail trade should treat their goods accordingly. Those who fail to accept it should meet with the opposition of the entire trade of the United States, and the druggists should protect themselves against their goods. The druggists have the power, and through this organization they can control the situation. They can sell patent medicines in their stores, and they will. That trade has become fixed in the retail drug trade, and cannot be taken from it. The question is: "Shall we sell the old line patents at a profit or not? Can we sell the old-line patents, or will we have to strike out for ourselves and put preparations on the market that we can sell at a profit?" I want to say to you that our plans can only succeed through united organization. If we have weak links in the chain we have been forming over this country, we cannot succeed. New York is weakened by the possibility of cutters getting goods; it is very easy for the Baltimore druggists today to buy goods and supply cutters in New York. You can consequently readily see that without joint action, without thorough organization, without affiliation all over this Union, we cannot hope to succeed. The point regarding affiliation in this way not only strengthens us, but it brings that force to bear upon the proprietors that we want to bring, and I believe it is to the interest of the members of this Association individually and collectively to give to the N. A. R. D. that support that I feel it deserves. Some members from this Association took a most active part in the organization of the N. A. R. D. They were some of the most valuable members we ever had in that organization. Today we need just such consistent men. We will need men of that character at Buffalo, where the crucial test of the N. A. R. D. will be made, where the plans will be completed for making this organization what it should be—a protection to the retailer, as intended. I hope you will help us to cement this chain, and make it so complete with the full force of the retailers of this country that nothing can ever stop us in our efforts for the betterment of our condition.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT: We have all listened to this entertaining talk of Mr. Anderson on the work of the N. A. R. D. I do not know whether it would be better to take the matter up at this time, or defer it until later.

DR. DOHME: I would like to request the Chair to have someone to respond to Mr. Anderson's remarks.

PRESIDENT: I do not know any one better able to do that than Dr. Dohme.

DR. DOHME:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I did not anticipate that the Chair would return my remarks by inflicting this upon me. I certainly think that the smooth-headed gentleman who took such an active part in organizing the N. A. R. D. would be the most appropriate man to reply on behalf of the Association. Since you have seen fit to appoint me, I take great pleasure in conveying to Professor Anderson, not only the great appreciation of our Association for his presence here at this meeting, but also for his elaborate and, I should say, detailed remarks in reference to the working plans and success of the efforts of the N. A. R. D. up to date in averting the cut-rate evil. We surely listened with a great deal of interest at our semi-annual meeting, last December, to Professor Anderson's remarks, and, if you will remember, on that occasion this Association took action and appointed a committee to endeavor to carry into effect in the City of Baltimore the plans which he there unfolded, and as chairman of that committee I shall take great pleasure this afternoon in reporting the work which has been done, and in making suggestions, which I hope will bring out a lively, active discussion of this very burning question, which, from all I can understand, in connection with the proposed Worcester plan, which appears to have the support and favor of the N. A. R. D., will result in bringing Maryland into line and making^g one of the links of the chain strong which is at present weak.

It seems to me that associated effort is essential for the accomplishment of our aims, as we see every day in the papers in the various branches of trade, in the labor unions, etc., how much is being done by organization. The idea of associated effort is the only one that succeeds in our day, and if the N. A. R. D., representing the retail druggists, hopes to succeed in conquering this^g tering evil of the man around the corner selling at cut prices, it seems^g that the only way that we can succeed is to associate with the forces of the trade of the country. I, therefore, in concluding, wish to express our appreciation of the very kind invitation Mr. Anderson has given us, and to convey to him our thanks for his very excellent remarks upon the subject.

(Applause.)

MR. HYNSON:

There are some occasions when I feel that I would liked to have been called upon. There are other times when I am called upon that I would like to refuse. I had hoped your eyes, Mr. President, would wander this way when you wanted some one to express the appreciation of the Association for the visit of Mr. Anderson, but I am also glad that Dr. Dohme had the opportunity. I simply want to supplement his remarks. In writing some notices for the press last night, I mentioned that this Association was very fortunate this year in having as visitors, representatives of the two national associations, the president of the A. Ph. A. and the president of the N. A. R. D. I hardly remember any Association meeting which I have attended having been so highly favored. I felt when Mr. Anderson was telling about the N. A. R. D. and why it had been formed that possibly I had not been sincere and earnest enough in telling to my fellow-druggists here that I was firm in the faith that such an association ought to have been formed, and that the plan originally laid out was of such a character as to make the Association finally of great utility to the druggists of the country. I took part in that organization, as is known, as did Mr. Schulze. As the remarks of Mr. Anderson were complimentary to one, they must have been to the other, as also to Messrs. Smith and Beck, who attended the convention at Cincinnati. It is unfortunate that Maryland should have lagged finally in this work. Possibly our enthusiasm at first consumed our zeal, but I really believe it is the business of the druggists of Maryland to affiliate with the N. A. R. D. If there have been rulings and practices which have not met with the approval of this Association, it is not our business to hide ourselves and stay back. It is our business to try to remedy these evils and practices which we think have stood in the way of the success of this Association, which I think every one of us will grant is an actual necessity for the welfare of this country. We must remember that this country, while it is growing larger, is at the same time growing smaller. I mean it is being encompassed by so many means of intercommunication that the small part becomes at once a part of the great whole. So in case of these meetings, if we stay away and do not lend our influence to this great whole, we are derelict in our duty. I have advocated this thing in times gone by when some of us were not so friendly. I will not apologize for what has been done in the N. A. R. D. I simply say, let us try to remedy that by putting ourselves in communication and fighting from the inside, and not from the outside. Mr. Anderson has told you much that has been done. I simply want to say that, so far as my experience goes and study I have given this concern, I believe among Maryland and Maryland's chief city, and Maryland's western metropolis and Maryland's Eastern Shore towns and Maryland's every part should be in some way represented in the N. A. R. D. I want to thank Mr. Anderson personally for his attendance here, and I want to say that I was very much interested in his remarks, and I am glad to see that the Association has progressed as much as it has, and if it has improved along other lines as much as in presidential timber it has progressed indeed.

PRESIDENT: I fully intended to reserve the smooth, level-headed gentleman for later work.

MR. HYNSON: In regard to this N. A. R. D. matter, I would like to make a motion that a committee of five, of which no former delegate to the N. A. R. D. shall be a member, be appointed to consider the matter and bring it before the Association at such proper time as the President shall see fit to call for the report. I think a committee can bring it before us in a better form, and I think it would be better for someone who has not been interested and who will probably not want to support it because he has been interested, be appointed on that committee. I make that as a motion.

DR. DOHME: I would like to suggest to Mr. Hynson that this matter will come up before the meeting as the result of the report I will make of the N. A. R. D. matter. This will give a report of the work and give recommendations.

MR. HYNSON: I would then like to change my motion, Mr. President. I move that the address and the whole matter of the N. A. R. D. be referred to the committee that was appointed at our semi-annual meeting.

So ordered.

MR. SCHULZE: I wish to state, Mr. President, that several of our members have not yet registered. I trust all who have not registered before they leave the hall will come forward and do so.

MR. HYNSON: I would like to read a telegram I received this morning. This came from Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr.

BALTIMORE, July 17, 1901.

Henry P. Hynson, Plimhimmon Hotel:

Please express to the officers and members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association my hearty and fraternal greeting and sincere regrets at not being able to meet with you all at the seashore this year. With best wishes for a profitable and enjoyable meeting.

Cordially, CHAS. CASPARI, JR.

MR. SMITH: I think it is no more than fair that we allow some of those other gentlemen who came in later to take part in the guessing contest we had last night, that is, guessing the correct names of twenty-five drugs. There has been some guessing going on, and four stand for the first prize. Probably some of the newcomers may be able to beat that. This invitation is extended to all who have since come in—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hynson and all.

PRESIDENT: At this time I think it would be very appropriate to hear from Mr. Patton, President of the A. Ph. A.

MR. PATTON:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I scarcely know what to talk about. I was very much interested in Dr. Dohme's paper on legislation, and as you expect to urge the passage of a pharmacy law, I hope it will be based on a better basis than pharmacy laws generally are throughout the country. You do not want to accept a pharmacy law imperfect, with the hope that it will be amended, because you will find it will be just as difficult to amend a pharmacy law as it was to effect its original passage. In the matter of pharmacy laws, I can scarcely say how much benefit is derived. The sort of pharmacy law we have in Pennsylvania lives by sufferance rather than by any inherent power. It is outside the police power of the State and State treasury. Suits must be brought by the Board, and the revenue is not sufficient to aid them in enforcing the law. The Pharmacy Board, in an attempt to enforce the law, began at the lowest round of the ladder to bring suit against those who neglected to display their certificates, hoping thereby to develop criminal cases against them of violations in not having a certificate. The Board made a contract with a detective agency, and they, desirous of earning their money, exercised bad judgment and got the Pharmacy Board in a peck of trouble.

If you have a pharmacy law, see that it is based on the statute books, with the police power of the State and the State treasury back of it, and when an infringement is reported, let the State's attorney do the prosecuting and you furnish the evidence. If you accept anything less than that your pharmacy law will be of no service. Our pharmacy law is very imperfect today, and I do not know what will be the ultimate outcome of it. Unless you have a good pharmacy law, you had better do without it. (Applause.) I do not know that I have anything else to say. Because of my knowledge of the pharmacy law of Pennsylvania, I know how difficult it is to get one that will be perfect. Have a law that will benefit pharmacists and benefit the people. If it does not do that, you had better have none.

PRESIDENT: Will Mr. Foster please respond?

MR. FOSTER:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—To respond to Mr. Patton in the way of being glad to have him with us, I would say that I am sure we are all pleased that he is among us. I have met him frequently at meetings of the A. Ph. A., and I must say he is the most popular member of that Association, and the most genial, and I am sure we have heard him with pleasure, and feel that we have special reason to be proud of having him with us. I certainly welcome him. I know when I say this that I voice the sentiment of all the members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

DR. DOHME: I move we adjourn.

So ordered.

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17TH.—3.40 P. M.

PRESIDENT: The afternoon session will please come to order.

PRESIDENT: We will hear the reading of the minutes of the morning session by the Secretary.

Minutes read and adopted.

PRESIDENT: We will have the report of the Committee on Membership.

SECRETARY: Before we take up that, I think it would be well to read these few communications. I say this out of regard for the chairman of that committee, for a better attendance. It is encouraging to the Association to hear what the committee has done during the year.

PRESIDENT: We will listen to the communications received by the Secretary.

SECRETARY read following communications:

BALTIMORE, July 17, 1901.

*William E. Turner, President Maryland Pharmaceutical Association,
Ocean City, Md.*

Kind greeting to the members present. May you all derive much benefit physically, socially and intellectually.

DR. W. SIMON.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., July 15th, 1901.

*W. M. Fouch, Treasurer Maryland Pharmaceutical Association,
Ocean City, Md.*

Dear Sir—Waited until last moment before remitting dues for the present year to the Association, in the hope of having someone from my store representing Hagerstown pharmacists, and thereby showing an inter-

est in the present meeting of the Maryland pharmacists. I cannot learn of anyone to be present from here. Regret exceedingly business engagements and sickness in my family prevents my being with you.

I herewith enclose draft No. 2302 on D. Fahnestock & Co., bankers, of Baltimore, for \$10 (\$4 for Max J. Fiery account, \$2 for H. R. Rudy account, \$2 for W. C. Aughinbaugh account, \$2 for my own account).

With best wishes for an intelligent, pleasant and enjoyable time to each and every one present, I am,

Yours truly,

D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., July 16, 1901.

Mr. Louis Schulze, Secretary Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

My Dear Sir—My greeting to the members and officers of our Association. May the meeting be most profitable and enjoyable. My heart and thoughts are at Ocean City, though compelled to be absent in person—sickness at home, etc.

Mr. McKinney writes me that he addressed a letter to me at Ocean City; it is in reference to his "Paper;" will you get the letter from the office and open it, and if there is anything of interest to the Association, why, make use of it; if not, then you may re-mail to me, if you will be so kind."

Again regretting my inability to attend this meeting, and again sending greetings and compliments to officers and members, believe me,

Fraternally and sincerely,

H. LIONEL MEREDITH, P. D.

Hagerstown, Md.

DR. DOHME: I move the communications received be accepted, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify the gentlemen of their receipt, thanking them for their kind wishes for a successful meeting.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: We are now ready to hear from the Committee on Membership. Mr. Ware is chairman.

Mr. President, and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

There is nothing to be compared to a beautiful, healthy and vigorous child, one year old. How its mother hangs over its cradle as he sleeps, and builds castles in the air of his future greatness. He may be a distinguished general or admiral or even President of the United States. How

the proud father boasts of him at his club as an infant prodigy, until his friends get tired and tell him "there are others."

The druggist is his friend also, and many a dose of castor oil and san-tonin has he mixed for him.

Gentlemen, your Committee on Membership is also an infant of twelve months, and this its first annual report. We have done our "level best" to further the interests of our beloved mother, the Maryland Pharmaceu-tical Association, and it is gratifying for us to state that fifty new members have joined the Association since we met last year at Hagerstown. The vital question of how to increase our membership has been discussed so often at our meetings that we have no new suggestions to offer, but trust that our infant efforts are appreciated, and that as we increase in years and experience we will far surpass your most sanguine expectations.

CHAS. H. WARE, *Chairman*.
MERCER BROWN,
W. J. ELDERDICE,
J. HEISLEY KELLER,
EUGENE WORTHINGTON.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT: This is a very gratifying report indeed from the Committee on Membership, and I do not suppose the Association will have any hesitancy in accepting it.

MR. WARE: I have communications from two members of the committee that might possibly be read. I do not know whether you will want them published or not. One is from our distinguished member from Wye Mills, Mr. Mercer Brown. The other is from Mr. W. J. Elderdice, of Cumberland, Md.

PRESIDENT: We will dispose of the Committee on Member-ship before taking action on these communications.

MR. SMITH: I move that the report of the Committee on Membership, through its chairman, Mr. Ware, be accepted.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: We will take up these communications and dis-
pose of them. Motion to accept these communications will be in
order.

SECRETARY: As the Secretary, I would like to know what is the desire of the Association, whether these letters shall be included in the Proceedings or not?

MR. SMITH: The letters are not addressed to the Association, but to the chairman of the Committee on Membership.

PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Trade Interests; Mr. Beck is chairman.

MR. BECK:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRADE'S INTEREST.

MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

OCEAN CITY, MD., July, 1901.

Gentlemen—The above-mentioned committee reluctantly submits its report for the year's work. It has found that all attempts to form a State trades organization along the lines of conducting its affairs by mail, has proven another failure to be added to the long list of attempts made to accomplish something for the good of the suffering pharmacist.

Our Secretary sent out about four hundred circular letters and in reply received but three responses, and after a meeting of the committee it was agreed to abandon any further efforts; it at once showed the move to be unpopular, meeting with the same fate your special committee created at the semi-annual meeting met with, namely, as predicted, a failure to regulate the prices along the lines of the N. A. R. D.

Now to us having more than ordinary interest in the welfare of the pharmacist of this State, having devoted our time, energy and money to bring about better conditions, have found fault, not so much due to the apathy of the pharmacist alone, but to a large extent to the jobbing trade, who, on more than one occasion, has shirked his duty in aiding the pharmacist in carrying out the work of the N. A. R. D., at the same time expecting their patronage and financial support in building a lucrative business for themselves.

Let us, before going into the subject, analyze the true financial standing of half of the stores of this State, that is, those constituting the metropolis of this State, namely, Baltimore.

Two cities of about equal number of stores are compared with two cities of about one-half the number of stores and population. In the

former the jobbing trade has refused to co-operate with the retailer, while in the latter they have co-operated for their mutual good and welfare.

	Balti- more.	Boston.	Pitts- burgh.	Cincin- nati.
First Class—No rating.....	98	128	15	23
Second Class—\$500.....	67	18	6	31
Third Class—\$1,000.....	53	42	26	42
Fourth Class—\$2,000.....	70	56	38	37
Fifth Class—\$5,000.....	4	25	21	12
Sixth Class—\$10,000.....	3	24	26	16
Seventh Class—\$25,000 and over..	4	13	9	13

Above figures, whilst they show the mercantile rating, it is safe to say from investigations made that fifty per cent. of these stores (namely, those in the first two named columns and cities) are today dependent on the jobber for their existence and are at the mercy of the jobber, whilst the leading cutter in Baltimore was rated at \$100,000, and three in Boston at \$50,000. This will show the deplorable condition into which the retail drug trade is drifting.

We will naturally ask ourselves, What are the causes? is there no remedy? is it a new pharmacy law we need? Personally, I contend that this is not so important to the pharmacist for his financial welfare; this should be the work of the general public. If they are not interested enough to obtain this end, after the many illustrations and attempts to admixtures, and especially those of recent date, where a number of our manufacturers have had suits entered against them. Whether guilty or not, we should concern ourselves only so far as the general public's welfare is concerned.

Probably the two most serious and perplexing questions that confronts the pharmacist, and to no small degree the physician, is the reckless manner and methods of a large number of institutions called *hospitals*, intended for the *poor*, but abused alike by all classes of reputable citizens well able to pay for medical treatment and medicines, who on every occasion, no matter how serious or trivial the ailment, simply use these institutions in the same reckless manner, panning themselves off as unable to pay. The institutions in the same manner have attended these patients, contrary to the true intent of their aim, simply to receive large financial aid from the city and State. In our judgment we recommend that a law be passed by the next Legislature, to appoint competent inspectors to examine into the true worth of each case and report back to the hospital whether or not such cases are deserving of treatment free of charge. We think that this work could be done under the direction of our medical and pharmaceutical societies, and the expense borne by them would be a partial means of abolishing this abuse, and in this way restore to the physician and pharmacist thousands of dollars that are simply lost by these abuses.

Secondly, and in conclusion, permit us to state that every effort to bring about some amicable method to amalgamate and try to work the tripartite

agreement having failed, a number of pharmacists, seeing no ray of hope left, endeavored to secure their goods on an equal footing with the cutter, organized their own supply house, not to antagonize the jobber, but to get certain relief that the jobber claimed he could not do or get for them. The enterprise was launched about February 1st last. Almost on the eve of opening the jobber displayed his friendship by opening fire on the enterprise to crush it out of existence. In this attempt, however, they did not succeed, and those familiar with the work have experienced from the crooked work of the manufacturer and jobber that the N. A. R. D. will never succeed in a business plan where intelligent men, supposed to be above the average tradesman, cannot devise nor carry out with honesty a plan similar to the plumbers, confectioners, etc., etc., simply agree to disagree and not stand side by side in a move for their mutual good and welfare.

What has been the experience of the co-operative company managed and based on the plan of the New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington and other concerns, worked on a similar plan? The company during its first five months of existence has not only by practical experience paid all running expenses and earned a dividend, but has put the stockholders in a position to get their goods at first cost, and demonstrated, under careful and shrewd management, to be feasible, but has demonstrated to the entire retail drug trade that they should try to be more independent of jobber and not lean on him so much for their vital existence, and try to do business on a cash basis, are the only true ways of making a financial success of conditions that now exist.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. BECK, *Chairman.*
WM. C. POWELL,
OWEN C. SMITH,
HY. P. HYNSON.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have listened to the report of the chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests. What disposition shall we make of it?

MR. BROWN: I move it be accepted, and be referred to a special committee of five.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: I will name as the committee of five to act on the report of the Committee on Trade Interests:

WILLIAM E. BROWN,	WILLIAM M. FOUCH,
JOHN M. WEISEL,	PETER HAMILTON.
OTTO G. SCHUMANN.	

PRESIDENT: We will now hear from the Committee on Price Plan; Dr. Dohme is chairman.

DR. DOHME:

REPORT OF THE N. A. R. D. COMMITTEE OF THE M. P. A.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—At the semi-annual meeting of this Association, held at the Maryland College of Pharmacy in December, 1900, there was in attendance, at the invitation of our members, the President of the N. A. R. D., Mr. William C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, and on that occasion he fully explained to us how he proposed to make a success of the movement to prevent the cutter from getting goods. After some discussion, this Association appointed, through its President, a committee to give the plan suggested by Mr. Anderson a trial. As the chairman of the committee, I beg leave to present the results of our labors. A schedule of prices conforming closely to that of the N. A. R. D. in other cities was printed, and two solicitors were sent around to call upon every retail druggist in the city to ask him if he was willing to live up to these prices, *i. e.*, to ask them or higher prices, but in no case lower prices. The result of this canvas was that all but twenty-three druggists agreed to maintain the schedule. Letters were written to these twenty-three druggists explaining more in detail the purpose of the movement, and the result of not acquiescing in it. The result of this was to reduce the number to seventeen. Then the committee approached the wholesale druggists, and all but two of them agreed not to sell these seventeen men, these two stating that they would endeavor to get these seventeen in line, and if they did they would agree to the movement. They succeeded in reducing this number to eleven, and there it now stands. Notices were sent to the trade that on and after a certain date in May the N. A. R. D. schedule would go into effect, and the N. A. R. D. was appealed to to lend us their aid by doing their share of the work and bringing the necessary pressure to bear on the eleven cutters and the two non-acquiescing wholesale houses. Our work practically ended here, at any rate until the N. A. R. D. would bring the necessary pressure to bear upon the recalcitrant druggists. Their stand in this matter may be summed up to be, that as we have no affiliated body of the N. A. R. D. here in the State, they cannot help us, because when they ask the proprietors to carry out their part of the agreement the N. A. R. D. is in duty bound to assure the proprietors that those receiving their protection will in turn protect the proprietors and their products, and this assurance can only be given in cases where State or local organizations are directly affiliated with the N. A. R. D. and subject to its laws, suggestions, etc. Says the N. A. R. D. President: "The matter of per capita tax, *i. e.*, dues, must be conceded to be one of the necessities of successful organizations is the least important contention in the Maryland situation, for while the N. A.

R. D. could use more funds to advantage, the moral and active support of the retailers of each section is paramount at this time. The listing of your aggressive cutters, and possibly obstinate wholesalers, by the N. A. R. D., without an organization in your city or State with which further work which must necessarily follow can be mutually done in an official manner, could but result in failure. The affiliation of some organization in your State with the N. A. R. D. is therefore essential to success, and it appears to me that your committee is in a position to report the work done by it to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, with the recommendation that your list of druggists who have agreed to maintain a schedule of prices be known as the Commercial Section of the M. P. A. and be affiliated with the N. A. R. D. It is hardly necessary for me to assure you that I am deeply interested in the satisfactory settlement of the situation in your State, and trust that any misunderstanding that may have existed between the N. A. R. D. and your Association may be set aside and only the best interests of all prompt future action.

Gentlemen, you all know at what ruinous prices goods are being sold in the city of Baltimore, and that the number of druggists who are barely eking out an existence is very great in consequence. If we could only come together and work harmoniously for a common end, we would all benefit. The big druggist would get more profit and the small druggist would be enabled to give his children a little fresh-air outing once in a while and butter for their bread. There is a bit of humanitarianism in this movement in this city, and we should be broad and unselfish rather than consider ourselves only. Think of those poor members of the profession who have to clean their own stores, have no clerk, and don't know if there will be enough money in the drawer tomorrow to buy dinner for the wife and little ones. If we can help these poor unfortunate men who, by the conditions prevailing, cannot help themselves, can we not band together and be charitable enough to help them, especially when we will be benefited ourselves thereby? All that is needed is a little human kindness and unselfishness on our part. If we can establish full prices here in Baltimore, a condition that will benefit all of us, let us be Christian men enough to do so, and thereby not only help ourselves but hold out to our less fortunate brethren who are men for a' that, the glad, willing and helping hand. No man was ever the worse, no heart was ever the less happy for a charitable act, and if no other stimulus can be found to urge us on to accomplish this task before us, why then let it be done for sweet charity. We are on the road to success, we have all but a few in line, and the regiment is ready to march as soon as we get the music, which in this case appears to be affiliation with the N. A. R. D. I, for one, am willing to subscribe for the music, since I believe there is a clear road ahead by which we can march on to victory. As we see the case it is this, that unless we do affiliate with the N. A. R. D. the work thus far accomplished is practically wasted, while if we do affiliate, we will almost surely succeed in maintaining the price schedule and preventing cutters from getting goods. Whether it is the

proper time to affiliate now or to postpone this until we see what will develop in other cities, remains for you to say. Personally, your committee thinks it advisable to "act, act in the living present." We herewith also append our expenses in carrying on the work thus far.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED R. L. DOHME, *Chairman*,
OSCAR E. ROSS.

To solicitors' salaries, postage and stationery, \$31.83.

PRESIDENT: You have listened to the report of the chairman of the Committee on Price Plan. What disposition shall we make of it?

MR. FOUCH: I move it be accepted and take the usual course, with the thanks of the Association.

SECRETARY: As there seems to be some recommendations in this report, I think it should be referred to the committee appointed to act on the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, and I make a motion to that effect.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: The next paper to be read is the report of the Committee on Adulterations, of which Mr. Hynson is chairman.

MR. HYNSON: I am not willing for this to be considered the report of the Committee on Adulterations. I take this little aggressive stand because I believe that the welfare of this Association, as well as every other association, depends upon some modification in form of committee work. Mr. Beck wrote the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, Mr. Ware wrote the report of the Committee on Membership, Dr. Dohme wrote the report of the Committee on Legislation. The chairman is the man who does the work, and it seems to me it would be much better for the word "committee" to be left out, and that some other name be suggested for the men who take up the work assigned to the different committees and do it. I believe the work will be more satisfactorily done, and I believe credit will be given where it belongs. As chairman of the Committee on Adulterations, I have not responded as fully as I should have done. Pos-

sibly I have been derelict on committees heretofore. I say this because if we are to effect anything as an association, we must have the co-operation of the committees. This committee, this chairman has been hampered by the inability to get specimens. This is the most difficult part of the work to perform. It is difficult to get products to be examined. I really think we should give some thought to this matter in regard to the work of this Association. I believe it can be reformed on lines where work can be done more effectively. If you pay dues, if you are members of this Association, you must do something to make it of use to you and your fellows.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS.

The chairman wishes to take full responsibility for what may follow: this must be, essentially, his report. Effort was made to interest the other members, but without results, save in the case of the one from the Eastern Shore, who did some work but did not regularly report it.

This is no unusual condition of affairs; indeed I have to plead guilty myself to such derelictions on numerous occasions. The fact that it is always the chairman of committees that does the work, leads me to suggest that our committees be reduced to one member. I believe such an innovation would result in much good for the Association.

It will be remembered that, at the last semi-annual meeting, I read a paper by Dr. Herbert Harlan, regarding the effect of wood alcohol upon the sight of several of his patients, which was followed by a paper giving the results of the examination of various samples of so-called "Essence of Jamaica Ginger," by H. A. B. Dunning and myself. These papers seemed to greatly interest the members present, and I suggest that they be published in the Proceedings of this Association in connection with this report. It will be remembered that this committee was instructed to direct all its attention to ascertaining, how far the use of wood alcohol prevailed in galenical preparations. The difficulty in carrying out the instructions of the Association lay in the impossibility of getting samples for examination. I requested quite a number of our rural members, who do business where these suspected products are most largely sold, to send me samples, but the next one will be the first received. I had hoped they would at least do so much or answer my letters. Such treatment and inattention is certainly discouraging.

After failing to get samples of suspected products from the country, I thought it would be well to test the source of supply—the wholesaler. It also occurred to me that, if wood alcohol was now used at all, it would be, most probably, in such articles as tincture or ferric chloride and tincture

of iodine. I purchased from seven different jobbing firms samples of the two tinctures. The iron product was examined as to both quality and quantity of alcohol; the iodine solution was examined as to the quality and quantity of alcohol; the quantity of iodine was also estimated. The results were as follows:

TINCTURE FERRIC CHLORIDE.			TINCTURE IODINE,		
No.	ALCOHOL.		No.	Alcohol. Quality.	Iodine.
	Quality.	Quantity.			
1	Ethyl	50%	1	Ethyl	7%
2	"	50%	2	"	7.2%
3	"	50%	3	"	6%
4	"	75%	4	"	10%
5	"	25%	5	Methyl	3.4%
6	"	72%	6	"	6.5%
7	"	5%			

The quantity of alcohol in each instance was determined by careful distillation and a close observation of the boiling point. When this indicated methyl alcohol, its presence was confined by the tests cited in the paper read before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. The amount of iodine was quickly determined by titrating the various tinctures with normal solution of sodium thio-sulphate. The pressure of potassium iodide was denied by the entire volatilization of the liquid. It was thought that potassium iodide would make possible a largely aqueous solution, but this was not found; a strong alcohol was used in all the iodine solutions.

From a commercial standpoint, does the use of dilute alcohol in the iron tincture seem most reprehensible? An honest dealer can in no way compete with the gentlemen of "easy" consciences. That they have a dull sense of honesty is evidenced by the fact that one supposedly reliable house labeled its tincture of ferric chloride "U. S. P.," when it contained but fifty per cent. of alcohol.

Since the subject of wood alcohol has been so much written and talked about, I thought the examinations of some other products would be more profitable and interesting to the members and, as solution of magnesium citrate and seidlitz powders are so often sold within a scant margin of what it costs to produce them, I was lead to examine these. Eight bottles of the magnesium solution were secured from as many different sources. One was from a wholesale house and was a product largely marketed and which is known to keep without precipitation for any length of time; something almost unheard of with the U. S. P. solution, no matter how carefully made. I had heard that both Epsom and Rochelle salts were used as substitutes and that, sometimes, sodium sulphate was the active ingredient.

The entire absence of sulphates in the samples examined precluded, of course, the possibility of either Epsom or Glauber salts. In every instance the presence of magnesium in large quantities was proven; this being so,

it naturally eliminates sodium and potassium tartrate. So I was forced to conclude that none of the samples were false. I am not prepared, however, to say that the full amount of magnesium base was present. Had time enough been mine, I intended to determine this by evaporating the solution, charring thoroughly the residue, treating it with a definite amount of standardized acid and, by titrating back, find out how much acid was required to combine with the base. This would have made my work complete.

The examination of seidlitz powders brought out results which, except in one instance, showed no dishonesty or evil intent, but evidenced carelessness that is very discreditable. The results of the weighing are given in the accompanying tables. It is well to remember that each blue paper should weigh 160 grains and each white paper 35 grains.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS

Box No. 1		Box No. 2		Box No. 3		Box No. 4		Single Powders	
Blue	White	Blue	White	Blue	White	Blue	White	Blue	White
195	34	175	36	124	35	160	35	111	29
193	35	172	40	120	34	160	35	159	31
199	35	180	36	130	35	160	35	197	34
204	35	175	37	140	32	160	35	146	40
200	35	163	37	123	34	159	35	163	41
194	33	163	37	126	36	160	35	160	41
196	36	159	34	123	31	160	35	170	44
202	35	171	35	123	39	163	35	159	44
204	35	168	35	144	32	161	35	164	35
186	36	166	36	120	34	160	35	160	38
213	35	166	37	128	35	161	35	190	48
196	35	165	36	117	31	162	35	165	47

While it may be said that these great variations do not result in any great harm and are, therefore, unimportant, I am very certain that they do "harm" the pharmacist and that they may harm the patient, since they will often take a strongly alkaline solution when a slightly acid one is required and expected. Certainly it does detract from the taste of the solution and makes a very disagreeable potion out of a rather pleasant and refreshing one. This carelessness also extended to the making of seidlitz mixtures; of five lots of this examined, three contained 26 per cent. of sodium bicarbonate, one 29 per cent. and another 37 per cent., making one powder, with the inaccurate weighing, contain 71 grains of sodium bicarbonate, instead of 40 grains, as directed.

The same disregard of care and attention pertained to the solution of magnesium citrate. Few of the bottles were in a condition that reflected credit upon the pharmacists dispensing them; only one or two effervesced at all; none had the agreeable taste peculiar to the solution when properly prepared; in one instance the odor was very disagreeable, this, no doubt, from the use of poor oil of lemon and poorly made syrup. In making the

tinctures of iodine carelessness is also apparent, otherwise one sample would not have contained 10 per cent. of iodine, a great waste.

It is hoped that the little work done will prove to be interesting and profitable, that it will lead our colleagues to a greater degree of care, for which all will be amply repaid.

Very respectfully,

H. P. HYNSON, *Chairman.*

BLINDNESS AND DEATH FROM DRINKING ESSENCES OF GINGER, PEPPERMINT, ETC., DUE TO METHYL ALCOHOL.*

BY HERBERT D. HARLAN.

In 1897 Dr. A. G. Thompson reported a case of complete blindness due to the drinking of essence of ginger. About that time we began to see these cases in Baltimore, Hiram Woods reporting six such cases in the *Ophthalmis Record* for February, 1899. Their novelty excited a good deal of interest. It has been the habit in local option neighborhoods for a long time for people craving alcohol to substitute the various alcoholic essences when the ordinary forms could not be obtained. And that cases so striking as complete blindness should have escaped notice and publication was unaccountable. Such cases must have only been occurring recently.

In 1898-99, cases of blindness and death from drinking methyl alcohol were reported by Kuhnt, McCoy & Michael, Moulton, Holden, Gifford, Patillo, Callan and others. The very first on record, however, being that of Viger, which was generally overlooked, being published in *l'Annee Medicale*, June, 1877. There is a striking similarity in the symptoms of all these cases and, as will be seen later, they are the same when the essences of ginger and peppermint were the beverages used. In Viger's case, an hour after drinking, there came on intense headache, vomiting, profuse sweating, dilatation of pupils and delirium. Next day the delirium was gone, but there was complete blindness. After a week sight began to return, and at the end of six weeks the patient could see to get about. Subsequently he became entirely blind. This may be taken as a typical case where a full dose either of more or less impure wood alcohol, or one of the essences were taken.

In some cases when the dose was large or taken on an empty stomach, death ensued in a few hours. In most there was violent sickness, then blindness, then some return to sight, then complete blindness with optic nerve atrophy.

The consumption of wood alcohol by manufacturing druggists has increased enormously in the last decade. It can be bought wholesale for 75 cents a gallon of 95 per cent., 80 cents a gallon of 97 per cent., while the ordinary 95 per cent. ethyl alcohol costs \$2.45. When it is remembered that these essences contain about 95 per cent. of some sort of alcohol, it is

easy to understand the temptation for an unscrupulous manufacturing druggist to use the cheap and poisonous variety.

I was satisfied in my own mind that such was being done. To prove it was another matter.

On March 6, O. O. aet, 28, from Crisfield, Md., was admitted to the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. The history was that on election day the previous November, he had drunk seven bottles of Jamaica ginger and was made drunk by it. He was, however, able to walk home in the evening, a distance of two miles. The family state that he drank seven more bottles and then went to bed. He was very sick and knew nothing until three days later when he awoke to find that he was almost blind, but could see to get about. His vision slowly decreased till about February 1, since which time it has been stationary.

On admission he could see light and large objects in an uncertain way. The ophthalmoscope showed optic nerve atrophy. The treatment was strychnia and pilocarpin sweats each night. March 19 he counted fingers at three feet. But as is usual in these cases there was a good deal of variation in his vision from day to day. He left the hospital March 27, and the note on that day is little if any improvement in vision. I wrote to Dr. G. T. Simonson of Crisfield, and he very kindly obtained for me a sample of the same package of Jamaica ginger from which O.'s supply had come. Dr. S. writes me further that O. later became entirely blind. The ginger was made by a well-known wholesale drug house of Baltimore.

N. B. D. aet. 30, American, single, of Circleville, W. Va., came to the same hospital April 19, 1900. He gave a history of going on about six speers a year. When he could not get whiskey or brandy he drank drugs—as essence of cinnamon, of peppermint, of lemon, or “hot-drops.”

Sometimes he would go for a month without drinking. Then he would drink for a week at a time. He used tobacco continuously for the last seven years by chewing, snuffing and smoking. His present trouble began in May, 1899. On a Saturday he drank three bottles of essence of peppermint and part of a bottle of essence of lemon. The next day he felt “unnerved,” sick and stupid, and his eyesight began to grow dim. The dimness increased and by Wednesday he could only distinguish light from darkness. Under the treatment of a local physician his sight grew better.

Examination showed both nerves to be atropic. The fields were small and irregular. The central vision was 5 cc. in each eye. His treatment was pilocarpin, strychnia and later Kal. Iod. His fields improved materially and the central vision a little, being when he left the hospital on June 6, 6 cc. in the right eye and 7 cc. in the left eye.

He brought with him to the hospital about half of one of the bottles of peppermint. It was put up by the same firm as the ginger bought in Crisfield. In a daily paper of September 6, I saw an account of the death of two men at Fawn Grove, York county, Pa. I wrote to Dr. V. Hawkins of that place in hopes that he could give me some details. He wrote me a most interesting letter giving an account of the drinking, of the symptoms manifested, including blindness in one case, and of the death of the two

men. He volunteered further the name of the manufacturer of the essence ginger drunk. It was the same Baltimore firm as in the other cases. Later he obtained quite a large supply from the Fawn Grove store.

Samples in similar bottles and with like labels were obtained from Harford county and other places.

EXAMINATION OF "ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER" THAT CAUSED BLINDNESS.

By H. P. HYNSON and H. A. BROWN DUNNING.

The serious, really sad results following the drinking of so-called "essences" of peppermint and Jamaica ginger, reported by Dr. Harlan must startle the experienced pharmacist particularly, and at once create in his mind doubt regarding the quality of the constituents used in preparing these compounds, since it must have often come to his knowledge that they have been used in large quantities as stimulants, when prepared according to the Pharmacopœia, without apparent injury.

This positive knowledge of pharmacists as to the proven, comparative harmlessness of these popular domestic remedies, even when taken in much larger quantities than was used by the patients referred to, quickly brings the conclusion that when they are found to possess toxic properties, they have been imperfectly made.

As stated by Dr. Harlan, we have at his request and in the interest of better and more honorable pharmacy, undertaken to prove in a practical manner: first, the absence of sufficient ethylic alcohol, in the liquids taken by the unfortunates cited; secondly, that other products and ingredients than those authorized by the Pharmacopœia were used in their manufacture; thirdly, that one of the constituents is methylic or wood alcohol.

It is proper, just here, to say that acquaintance with the value of the ingredients entering into the pharmacopœial preparations and a knowledge of the prices at which these commercial products are sold to grocers and country merchants, would prejudice the case in the mind of any competent business man.

Through the kindness of Dr. Harlan and his friends, we have been supplied sufficient of the ginger product with which to experiment. Not enough of the "peppermint," however, was at hand to work upon satisfactorily, yet the small quantity we had, plainly showed it bore the same taint as the ginger; differing from the latter, however, in the larger amount of water present—about 33 per cent.—a quantity possible in the weak peppermint solution, but impossible with the ginger and capsicum preparations.

It is quite natural, we think, to suspect the presence of methylic alcohol, since its peculiar toxic effects had been noticed and because, to the mercenary manufacturer, it is the logical substitute for ethylic alcohol. Every other solvent of the kind is prohibited by more noticeable physical properties, excepting perhaps acetone, and the absence of this is proven by the higher boiling point of the suspected product. Acetone boils at 56 degrees.

As a preliminary, we prepared two distillates; one from the U. S. P. tincture and one from an equal quantity of the suspected "essence." The respective residues from these are worthy of notice. It will be observed that they are very different in appearance as they are in taste. Capsicum is, evidently, present in large quantities in the essence, being used to make it "hot" when a small proportion of the more expensive ginger is used. So far, however, we have not made critical examinations of these residues.

From the distillate of the suspected "essence" we then secured, by successive careful fractionations, a product with a fixed boiling point at 65 degrees. By repeated experiments we found that a mixture representing 75 per cent. of wood alcohol and 25 per cent. ethylic alcohol very nearly resembles the first "essence" distillate. Including this mixture, we have for comparison, ethylic alcohol—a distillate from official tincture of ginger. A mixture of 75 per cent. of wood alcohol (using Columbian spirits, the purest brand of commercial methylic alcohol on the market) and 25 per cent. of ethylic alcohol—also methylic alcohol and the product secured by fractional distillation from the "essence."

By treating one c. c. of each of these exactly alike with sodium carbonate, water and iodine, as in the process for the manufacture of iodoform, we secure results which are seemingly conclusive. Equal quantities of iodoform (0.1) are found in the ethylic alcohol and the distillate from the U. S. P. product; equal quantities of iodoform (0.023) are also found in the mixture, of 75 per cent. methylic and 25 per cent. ethylic, and the distillate from the "essence," but this amount is just about one-fourth as much as is found in the first series. No iodoform at all is formed in either the methylic alcohol or the final product of our fractionation; the substance deposited in these, upon cooking, is redissolved if the tubes are heated and is sodium iodate. Taking similar specimens and ascertaining their respective boiling points—a manner of differentiation regarded as absolute—we secure results as follows:

Ethylic alcohol boils steadily at 78 degrees, U. S. P. distillate boils steadily at 78 degrees. Mixture, methylic alcohol 75 per cent. and ethylic alcohol 25 per cent. boils at 68-69 and runs up to 70-71 degrees.

Suspected distillate boils at 68-69 and runs up to 70-71 degrees.

Methylic alcohol boils steadily at 65 degrees.

Final product of fractionation boils steadily at 65 degrees. Thus supporting our iodoform results and showing conclusively, we think, that the alcoholic constitution of the "essence" under consideration to be about 75 per cent. of methylic and 25 per cent. of ethylic alcohol.

Since the final product of fractional distillation boils steadily at 65 degrees and has the characteristic odor of wood alcohol, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be nothing more, nothing less; additional evidence of its identity are shown in its ability to rapidly reduce potassium permanganate, to reduce silver nitrate after formates have been formed by the oxi-

dizing effect of potassium dichromate, and to its ability to form methyl salicylate (artificial oil of winter green) when treated with sulphuric and salicylic acids.

We believe the results secured are such as to convince almost any one that wood alcohol is present in large quantities in the "essence" of ginger examined. It must also be concluded, since tincture of ginger made with ethylic alcohol has never produced the toxic and sight-destroying effects described by Dr. Harlan, that methylic alcohol is entirely unfit for internal administration.

MR. ANDERSON: Do you not think regarding the tincture of iodine it is due to the evaporation of the alcohol, that the strength of the iodine is increased?

MR. HYNSON: It may have been from evaporation, but I hardly think so. I think it was carelessness on the part of the manufacturer. He made a mistake in his weights, or something of that kind. I feel, while I have done some work in this line, I have not done as much as I would liked to have done. I have been pretty busy this year, and hope what has been handed to the Association will be of benefit.

MR. FOSTER: I move that this report be accepted with thanks.

DR. DOHME: In seconding that motion, I would like to comment upon the remarks of Mr. Hynson, in so far as it shows, in the first place, how important it is for a man to be able in his own store to analyze these preparations, and convince himself of their failings, and also prove how important and essential it is for the States of the country to have a pure food and drug law. I do not know how we could get a better explanation of this than right in this case of tincture chloride of iron, because, if a man puts as little as five per cent. of alcohol in a preparation that should contain seventy-five per cent., I think he is criminally liable, because it is a pure case of fraud. Such things go on, and they will continue to go on as long as we do not have such a law. It seems to me that the accumulation of evidence of this kind, if it is brought into the proper hands, would be of great value in aiding that convention at Washington which is endeavoring to have this pure food and drug law passed. I am sure that this paper is of unusual interest and value, both as regards its influence upon our own

members and its importance toward attaining the end we have longed for. I am not so much surprised at the results on Seidlitz powders, as I believe the great majority of them are not made by weighing them, but by measuring them by a machine or by a special device that has been mechanically made. I do not believe that five per cent. of the Seidlitz powders are weighed. If they were, they could not be sold at the price they are. In reference to tincture of iron, I am also surprised that such a large percentage—four out of six—are short, and it seems to me that this thing ought to be brought to the attention of the parties from whom these specimens were bought, stating this was the result of the work done on the specimens.

PRESIDENT: This is a very appreciative body of gentlemen. I am satisfied they will appreciate the remarks of Mr. Hynson and the manner in which he has illustrated these adulterations. It has been moved and seconded that this interesting and excellent

report of Mr. Hynson, chairman of the Committee on Adulterations, be received with thanks of the Association.

So ordered.

SECRETARY: Before going to the replies to queries, what is the pleasure of the Association? We can have the report of the Committee on Deceased Members, or hear from Mr. White. Mr. Hancock has the report of the Committee on Deceased Members ready, so we may as well listen to that.

MR. HANCOCK:

REPORT.

Mr. President, and Members of the Association—The Committee on Deceased Members have to report four deaths since the last annual meeting: Augustus Prosperi, of Annapolis; Dr John I. Gross and Charles Arendt, of Baltimore City, and E. H. Bartlett, Jr., of Oakland.

Herewith are appended biographical sketches.

J. F. HANCOCK, *Chairman.*
JOHN M. WEISEL.

PRESIDENT: You have listened to the reading of this report by Dr. Hancock. What is your will and pleasure?

MR. BROWN: I move it be accepted and take its proper course.

MR. HYNSON: I second the motion and think it worthy of the thanks of the Association, because it requires some work. I think the publication of these memorials might occupy a special place in the Proceedings.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Deceased Members be accepted and incorporated in the Proceedings.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: At this juncture of the proceedings, I guess it would be proper for us to listen to the plan that will be outlined by Mr. White—the Worcester plan, I believe it is called.

MR. WHITE:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—You all know enough about the plan, conveniently called the Worcester plan, to know it is a plan dependent upon a simple contract. The first step that every proprietor must take who wishes to protect the price of his goods must be the formation of his formal contract. So at first I will read you a contract already in existence and one that has been used and upheld in the courts.

For and in consideration of one-twelfth dozen extra goods to be given by the Phenyo-Caffein Co., Worcester, Massachusetts, with each dozen purchased under this contract.....state that.....have purchased of Messrs....., city of....., State of....., dozen Phenyo-Caffein, which we agree to sell whenever it is called for, without any effort to sell a similar preparation in place of it.

Receipt of notice on the reverse hereof is acknowledged.

Signature.....

Date Town..... State.....

PROPOSITION TO RETAIL DRUGGISTS

That fill out and sign the foregoing statement and agreement :

On receipt of one or more certificates like this, properly filled out and signed, we, the Phenyo-Caffein Co., agree to mail to the signer the goods that the certificate calls for.

PHENYO-CAFFEIN Co., *Worcester, Mass.*

NOTICE.—The acceptance of our goods with the notice of the condition of the sale on and in the cartons, constitutes a contract to sell at the prices stipulated by us, without the signature of the buyer. A decision to that effect was rendered by the full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, October 19, 1900.

(See contract on other side.)

NOTICE.

All retailers of Phenyo-Caffein are hereby notified that all Phenyo-Caffein is sold subject to the conditions named in the following contract, said conditions of sale to remain in force until revoked by us.

CONTRACT

Between the Phenyo-Caffein Co., hereinafter called the Company, and the retail acceptor of the goods made by it, hereinafter called the Acceptor.

In consideration of an exchange of values the Company and Acceptor agree as follows :

(a) THE COMPANY AGREES :

1. To sell goods of its make to the Acceptor on the terms and conditions that he shall not sell said goods, 25-cent size for less than 25 cents a single box, five boxes for \$1; twelve boxes, \$2.25; nor the 10-cent size for less than the face price.

2. To buy back from the Acceptor, upon written request, any of the said goods at the net price at which they were sold to the Acceptor.

(b) THE ACCEPTOR AGREES :

1. Not to sell any of said goods, 25-cent size, for less than 25 cents a single box, five boxes for \$1, twelve boxes for \$2.25; nor the 10-cent size for less than the face price, except re-sales to the Company, as hereinbefore provided.

2. That in case proof should be established that this contract has been violated by him, he agrees to pay to the Company, twenty-one dollars, that sum being the agreed amount that the Company would be damaged by a

breach of this agreement. This clause, as to the amount of damages, is inserted because it is recognized and agreed that a breach of this agreement would cause the Company to suffer a material loss, and also that it would be difficult and usually impossible to prove the exact amount of such loss.

3. That the acceptance of any said goods at any time or times shall be an assent on his part to the foregoing terms and conditions..

This is the pith of the whole thing in the last clause, "That the acceptance of any of said goods at any time or times shall be an assent on his part to the foregoing terms and conditions." Now, the next step to make that contract valid is that the proprietor should keep the actual title to his goods until they reach the hands of the party who sells them to the consumer. To do that, it is necessary that the proprietor should make arrangements with the jobber whereby the jobber becomes merely the selling agent. In other words, the proprietor, as far as the law demands, consigns his goods to the jobber. The jobber signs the contract simply as an agent, in which he acknowledges that all protected goods in his possession at any time are the property of the proprietor, he merely selling them on a commission; but that does not imply that the proprietor must place a lot of goods with the jobber and wait for years to get his money back on an open consignment. He might consign for 10, 30, 60, 90 days or four months. Instead of having a discount, he calls it a commission. That is all that is necessary, as it has ruled in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in making that lot a legal consignment. He sells the goods to anybody who wants to buy them. He is merely the agent. The man who buys them, accepts them with the knowledge of the contract; the man who accepts the contract makes such acceptance the acknowledgment on his part that he is going to live up to the contract. Now, if he sells a protected article at a less price than stipulated, whether you call him a cutter or what not, he violates his contract with the producer of the goods, and can be taken into court and sued. The first impression of everybody is that it is not a good contract, because there are no signatures attached. You all know a verbal contract is just as good at law as one with fifty signatures, if it can be proven that the contracting parties had the same understanding of the question. In other words, in law a contract is not a piece of paper with printing or writing on it or any number of signatures. It is the mental condition that we call understanding between two or more parties to do certain things that makes the agreement so by merely proving that the Acceptor of these goods knows the conditions under which they are sold, he is bound just as much as if he put a dozen signatures to it. If the acceptor should say, "I bought these goods without a knowledge of the contract; I cannot sell them at full price, and you will not permit me to sell them for less than full price. My money is gone. What am I going to do about it?" The court would in all probability say the man had a right to get his money

back. For that reason the last clause in the first part of the contract stipulates that the acceptor can get his money back at any time he wants it. I buy goods today, I know nothing about the contract until I get the goods in my hands and pay for them. If it is a dollar article, I say I cannot sell them for more than eighty-five cents. Under this plan I can send that article back and get my money from the proprietor. That is the whole thing in a nut shell. It has been tested in the courts of four States. So far there has not been an adverse decision any place it has been taken. There is just as much difference between the idea of protecting the goods under contract and all other plans as there is by trying to make the people stop drinking by such a resort as Carrie Nation's hatchet. That plan has the law back of it, and all other plans have been dependent entirely upon the honor of the men concerned. There is no half way, there is no compromise. It does not ask a man to raise his price of a dollar article to seventy-seven cents when it is now seventy-five cents. It has got to go back to one dollar. That is the plan as nearly as I can explain it in all the general outlies, and if you have any questions to ask me, I would like to meet you in argument.

DR. DOHME: It requires detective work, does it not, to find out whether a man is selling goods at the right price or a lower price?

MR. WHITE: Not necessarily. If someone goes into Mr. Turner's store and asks for a protected dollar article, and he says the price is one dollar, and the customer says he can get it cheaper elsewhere, it is Mr. Turner's place to ask where and then report to the manufacturer. As far as the understanding of the contract is concerned, the party may say he knew nothing about it. Suppose that is a valid excuse for the first action. If he be warned, should he repeat the offence, if he has ten gross on hand, he has got to send back the ten gross or stop selling at the reduced price. If a man is breaking the law, his neighbors are not forced to meet that price. As soon as it is found out it can be stopped. In some cases you can keep a man from getting goods, but you cannot do this except in certain sections where all the men in that section or town are united. There are conditions in this country, and in good-sized cities at present, where prices have gone back almost to full prices through what we call the tripartite plan, but we acknowledge this was because purely local conditions made it practical. Every man in the town stuck with all the rest. Here we can have all that good-will, and druggists all working together,

if necessary ; but, as I say, it is all the difference between love and mere willingness to comply.

MR. HYNSON: I thought at first that contract was part of the invoice that was sent with the goods.

MR. WHITE: It is very desirable in order to furnish clear evidence that all jobbing agents should have printed on the invoice head a notice of the conditions of sale, and on the reverse side, or attached to the invoice in some way, a list of the protected goods. The object of that is that the invoice becomes documentary evidence for submission in court. You can make a man prove where he gets his goods if you attack him under the charge of false pretence. If there is no law covering disposal of these goods, you cannot make him tell where he procures them. If he produces the invoice, he produces the evidence that convicts.

MR. HYNSON: The proprietor could require the sales agent to attach that to his invoice.

MR. WHITE: Today every jobbing house in New England has a notice of that kind on their invoice blanks. It will not be long before every jobber will ask for it. The jobber is the easy part of it. It places the retailer and proprietor right together. Of course, it is not the contract itself, it is the form of contract, that should go with every original package. So far we have maintained the contract in court without having the notice on each twelfth dozen of the remedy. We purposely did that to prove that the law did not demand a notice on every package ; but it would be a great deal better if every twelfth dozen of a protected article contained a notice similar to that on the jobber's billhead, for two reasons: The retailer could hardly claim that he had been handing out an article over his counter and wrapping it up without knowing what was printed on that article ; and in the second place, when a party goes in and asks for a remedy for which they have been paying seventy-five cents and one dollar is asked, if the retailer can prove that he would be violating the law by selling it for less, it will be a very good way of convincing the public that the price must be maintained. This is an advance

over other plans, and I believe as time passes, we will find a way to improve even this. As far as we can see, we have brought it up to the point where it meets the requirements of the law to be a valid contract.

MR. HYNSON: I would like to request that Mr. White frame such a form of resolution as he desires us to consider and submit it to the committee that is to act on the report of the Committee on Trade Interests.

MR. BROWN: I would like to inquire whether anybody has ever been convicted.

MR. WHITE: It has been through the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. It is now in the Court of Pennsylvania. Every sale at a reduced price is a separate offence.

PRESIDENT: This is a matter that interests every member of the Association. It occurs to me it would be well to discuss it thoroughly before taking final action.

MR. HYNSON: I move that Mr. White be requested to frame such a resolution as he would like this Association to pass and present it to the committee which is to act on the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, to be submitted to this Association, and then when it comes up for discussion, it will be in good form.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that Mr. White be requested to frame a resolution such as he wishes this Association to adopt, the same to be referred to the committee of five who are to act on the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, to report as soon as convenient to this Association.

MR. ANDERSON: Before that motion is put, if you will allow me just a moment. Dr. Dohme brought up a very important point when he asked the question as to whether it required detective work to ascertain if the contract was being violated. I might say that this is one of the objections that proprietors have raised against the adoption of this plan. That is the reason why we are so

anxious for firm organization all over the United States. The objection you raise is not a good one, because the local Association in every section affiliated with the N. A. R. D. will look after that part of the matter and report violations to you, and you will have no detective work to do.

MR. HYNSON: I want to say I favor this plan, because it gets back to my fundamental idea of protecting prices. When I went to St. Louis, and came back, I came with the distinct understanding that they were heartily in favor of protecting prices. If I had not thought at that time that they were sincere in that, I would not have advocated affiliating with them. I believe the whole success lies with the manufacturer himself. I believe if a man owns a piece of property, he has the right to say what shall be done with that piece of property. This plan is built upon that principle, and the manufacturer can, if he will, control his goods.

MR. WHITE: The enforcement of the plan depends entirely upon the proprietors.

MR. HYNSON: The idea that I wish to convey is that the proprietor can control his goods. He can, if he will. He being able to do that, then this plan carries out that principle. So far, whether it is expeditious for him to do so or not, I am not discussing that point.

MR. FOSTER: As a matter of fact, the proprietors have never been sincere in their protestations to the retailers that they were willing to keep up the prices. As a matter of fact, they are indifferent. They have never been sincere as a mass. However, we have isolated cases of manufacturers who were sincere. This Worcester plan meets my favor because it brings the matter right back to the manufacturers. Anything that will bring the question to the manufacturers should meet with the approval of all retail druggists throughout the United States.

MR. BECK: I voice the sentiment of Mr. Foster. I think that is the trouble with this plan. I believe now, and have believed for two or three years back, that no one can compel the manufac-

turers to go into an agreement of that kind. I feel sure quite a number of our manufacturers would not go into the arrangement. It simply means that when a druggist has a lot of dead stock on his shelf, he can fire it back to the manufacturer and get his money back.

MR. HYNSON: That is the very question. That does not attack the plan. It does not affect the principle.

MR. BECK: I doubt whether they will accept a thing of that kind.

PRESIDENT: As we have plenty to keep us busy, I think we had better defer this discussion until tomorrow, after we receive the report of the committee. Then I would like to have it thoroughly discussed and acted upon wisely, carefully and judiciously.

MR. HYNSON: I do not think that motion was put.

MR. FOSTER: It was made and seconded, but not voted upon.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the house is to request Mr. White to submit a resolution such as he desires this Association to approve of, and this to be referred to the committee appointed to act on the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, and to report when convenient.

Motion carried.

SECRETARY: The next thing before us is taking up queries Nos. 1 to 6. To these queries I can say there have been but two answered—Nos. 1 and 6. The others all have been among the busy men. No. 1 was assigned to Mr. Westcott. Probably Mr. Hynson can tell us something about that.

MR. HYNSON: I have not heard anything of it.

SECRETARY: Query No. 6 was assigned to Mr. Ware.

MR. WARE:

Query 6.—Can the retail pharmacist manufacture his own secret preparations with financial success to himself? Suggest a profitable line.

It is hardly possible for me to answer this query unless the formula of each secret remedy be referred to me; but if the query merely refers to what are now called "non-secret" preparations, put up to sell as substitutes for the various nostrums that are so widely advertised, I have no doubt that they can be manufactured, bottled, labelled and put in cartons for the retailer much cheaper by the manufacturer, who makes a specialty of this business. But the economy of manufacture has very little to do with the financial success of such preparations. Printers' ink, a glib tongue and an easy conscience to guarantee them are also necessary to insure a large and profitable sale.

But while the retail druggist may not have the nerve or ability to sell a preparation which costs him about fifteen cents for one dollar, and guarantee that it is a sure cure for a dozen or more complaints, there are a great many preparations he can make and sell at a good profit.

The druggists of Indiana are doing well with the National Formulary Preparations by detailing the doctors; and the Pittsburg druggists have introduced a line to take the place of the Cuticura remedies and are doing well with them.

I think most all of us are tired of the reports of the various conferences between the manufacturers and the N. A. R. D., which amount to nothing but higher jobbing prices and cut-rate profits for the retailer (of course this is to be taken with a little salt).

If the N. A. R. D. would only stop coquetting with the Proprietary Medicine Association and manufacture a line of preparations of their own, they would be, I think, a financial success. Just think of 40,000 druggists all handling the same preparations at a profit and working against the old "chestnuts" now sold principally by the department stores and cutters. Gentlemen, we are not in it until we consign the very respectable gentlemen of the Proprietary Medicine Association to the tender mercies of their friends, the cutters, and go into the manufacturing business ourselves.

"Oh, those old, familiar faces, how they linger in the mind,
How the recollection of them 'round our mem'ry is entwined.
There's that man in Keene New Hampshire who was going to die for sure,
Till he swallowed sixteen bottles of Dead Shot Consumption Cure;
Down in Linden, Alabama, lives that well-known blacksmith's wife,
Who, by means of Piller's Pellets found the pathway back to life.
Both their faces linger with us and refuse to go away,
For in many advertisements we can see them every day.
Up in Tuttle, Colorado, dwells a famous miner who
Lost two legs in one explosion—Jones' Life Saver pulled him through.

And in Manly Junction, Iowa, two section hands reside,
Who, by using Johnson's Tonic keep this side the Great Divide.
In the town of Burton, Texas, is a man who the M. D.'s
Said would die in twenty minutes—Ransom's Oil cured his disease.
We can see them all before us, though they live so far away,
For their portraits all are printed in the papers every day."

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT: This matter is open for discussion. We will be glad to hear from any of the members.

MR. SHULZE: Mr. President, I would like to say that I heartily agree with what Mr. Ware has said. In fact, when I attended the St. Louis Convention of the N. A. R. D., I was among the number who favored at once the breaking with the proprietor and going into manufacturing a line of preparations which would be handled by the retailers throughout the country in opposition to the old-established line of patent medicines.

MR. FOSTER: The query is, "Can the retail pharmacist manufacture his own secret preparations with financial success to himself? Suggest a profitable line?" The answer to the query is very simple. He certainly can. The preparation is *secret* even if its constituents are published upon the label, because there may be a secret way of preparing it, and it becomes a secret preparation, and undoubtedly pharmacists can manufacture their own preparations with financial success. This is demonstrated every day. Suggest a profitable line? Any line in which they may make a move. To particularize: Take the retail druggist with his headache cures. He certainly can make more money by selling his own articles than he can by selling other people's—if he can sell them. That is the question. The preparation is secret, even if we have the constituents upon the label, because there may be a secret way of preparing it.

MR. PATTON: This is a very important question and one, I think, should be in the mind of every druggist who undertakes to manufacture medicine. In my own personal experience, thirty-

two years ago I began making what the people wanted, and the sale of my own preparations has steadily increased until I have reduced the proportion of the sale of patent medicines from \$2,500 to \$200, and I have advanced the sale of my own preparations from \$1 to thousands a year. There is not a druggist in this room that cannot do the same thing. He cannot do it in a day or week or month. Sometimes it takes a lifetime. That is what I have been talking about for twenty years, and yet the druggists seem to be just as backward today as they were twenty years ago. The whole question simply hinges on whether he can do it or whether he will do it. He can do it if he has the ability to formulate preparations. The preparations that I am selling today have a steady, regular demand. I do not put them on the market; I sell them to the consumer.

(Applause.)

MR. HYNSON: I have read with a great deal of pleasure of Mr. Patton's success. There is one of his suggestions that clashes with Mr. Ware's, that is, make your own preparations, and carries out the principles of controlling the product, because, if it is your own make, you can control it. I think the individual manufactured product is much better, so far as the controlling of prices is concerned. You have a greater interest in them. There comes up another little thought in which I am very sensitive. I do not know how it would affect your prescription trade. I think it would be very fatal for me to manufacture a large line of products. Of course, conditions are different. There are a great many of us that are striving for prescription trade. If we manufacture specifics, go into the patent medicine business; are we going to win as much from that as we lose through the physician? I think that is a right serious matter. It is a very important point. I simply suggest it to the others for what it is worth.

MR. BROWN: I believe in giving the people what they want. If a man has a bad corn, he is not going to the doctor. He is going to buy some little article at the drug store. You have to get what the public wants.

MR. PATTON: Of course, when a druggist sells patent medicine about which he knows nothing, the doctor is just as badly damaged in his interest as if he makes the preparation and sells it himself. When I make a preparation that possesses merit, I give it to the doctor to try. I also acquaint him with the formula. I make a rheumatic remedy and it is a very good one. One or two have objected on the plea "that he makes everything." I say, you are practicing medicine and I am practicing pharmacy—that is my business. If I can make something that is good, why can I not sell it in preference to something that may damage the patient? If I can serve the people, give them full value for their money, I think I am filling my niche, and I propose to keep right on.

MR. HYNSON: The sale of your own preparation, of which you know something, is very much better than the selling of a preparation of which you know nothing. My idea is whether the responsibility is on you in one case or the other, and how it affects you.

PRESIDENT: Has any other member anything to say on this question? While it is up, we had better discuss it thoroughly.

MR. HYNSON: You know, quite a number of druggists sell their own preparations under some one's else name. That implies right away that they are a little afraid of it. They sell it under some fictitious name, as New York Chemical Co., etc.

MR. FOSTER: That is brought about by local conditions.

MR. HYNSON: If I were to manufacture under some other name, I would be afraid to do it, because it might be found out and would react upon me.

PRESIDENT: In discussing this question, I want to say that my personal experience in regard to the sale of my own products has been very satisfactory and very remunerative, and I am still adding to the list, just as Mr. Patton has suggested, and as he is doing himself, and I find it very satisfactory indeed, and I certainly would recommend it to the consideration of the rest of the members.

MR. HYNSON: It would be very pertinent to offer a resolution advocating the manufacture of preparations by the individual instead of association. I think that is a very poor thing.

MR. SCHULZE: There is no suggestion to that effect.

MR. WARE: There are about forty thousand druggists, and if we would all get together in the N. A. R. D. and manufacture non-secret preparations, then we would have the capital and be able to push them in many ways, and could compete directly with the present line of preparations on the market; but this would have no connection at all with a man's own remedies that he is now selling. After combining together, in a few years, or right away, we would have capital enough to put these preparations right on the market, and advertise them, and make a good thing out of it; but if we individually went to work to manufacture a line of preparations, we would not have the capital to push them. If you simply manufacture yourself, why, of course, by the time you get to be ninety years old, like Mr. Patton, you might get wealthy and be able to retire from the drug business.

MR. FOSTER: If we confine ourselves to any proposition like having the Association issue a compound to all the druggists who handle it, it would destroy the individuality of the man. We are not all alike. Under that condition whereby all druggists bind themselves to sell preparations because they were stockholders of a manufacturing concern, it would reduce everybody to the same level and would be unfair to a man.

MR. HYNSON: I can understand why Mr. Foster does not advocate the Association idea. He would have to throw in Willow Salve and some other specialties which are very profitable to him.

DR. DOHME: I think it would be interesting to hear from Mr. Anderson on the question, how they do in New York.

MR. ANDERSON: Regarding the manufacture of his own preparations by the pharmacist, there is no doubt there is money in it, but there is one thing we have to look at in the question, and that

is a very serious thing, and that is the general condition of the drug trade. If you will take into consideration one of the reports read here today regarding the condition of trade in different States, you will find the great trouble today is the great majority of druggists are not in a position to manufacture their own preparations. They haven't money to go into the manufacturing business. Most of those who have made a success of manufacturing their own preparations have made their money to make their start on the old-line patents. First, having the opportunity to form a foundation, and from that foundation they have built up to their present condition. But the druggists today haven't the opportunity to make a profit on the old-line patents. The object of the N. A. R. D. was to benefit not the few but all of the retail druggists throughout the country, taking in the small dealer and the large dealer; but I believe it ought to be the policy of the retail trade to place before the proprietors the plan which we are working on—the price-restriction plan. Those proprietors who are not friendly to the drug trade are not willing to deal with them for their benefit. I may say that I am more in favor of the manufacture of preparations by association than by the individual, for the simple reason we have in New York the nucleus for the establishment of a manufacturing concern that would put up proprietary medicines in opposition to all proprietors who refuse to aid the retail trade, and every retailer in this Association, no matter whether he is rated at \$100 or \$50,000, would have the privilege of using these remedies in his store, thus helping the little dealer to get into a position to do as well as Mr. Patton or any other manufacturer of proprietary remedies.

PRESIDENT: I would like to hear from Mr. Wiesel.

MR. WIESEL: Mr. President, I coincide with the opinions expressed by Messrs. Hynson, Foster and Anderson.

SECRETARY: Before we adjourn, I wish to say that this is the only one that has been answered in that series of queries. The next item is reading of three best papers for Merck's offer, and would like to say there have been but two papers received, and this will be deferred until tomorrow morning.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I believe that the benefit derived from this Association is very much more in discussion than listening to papers, and while I am sorry these papers have not been answered, I suggest that you consider the matter, and if we have time during any of our sessions, that you bring some of these questions up for discussion, and I believe we will gain much more information than we would by the reading of a paper—even by Dr. Dohme. I would like to suggest that all queries that have not been answered be brought up for discussion during the meeting.

(Adjournment.)

FOURTH BUSINESS SESSION.

THURSDAY, JULY 18TH.—9.40 A. M.

PRESIDENT: The meeting will please come to order. We will listen to the reading of the minutes by the Secretary.

Secretary read the minutes of previous session.

PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, the minutes will stand approved as read.

No objection.

SECRETARY: This morning, before we proceed any further, I want to say that yesterday afternoon the report of the Committee on Laws was overlooked. There is no member of that committee present, neither has any report been submitted to me. Several matters are lying over that should be acted upon. I think that a committee should be appointed, or we should act without the report. One matter was that of making a permanent committee on membership, and amending Section 12 of the By-Laws so as to read, "that no certificate of proficiency is to be granted to anyone beyond the State lines."

PRESIDENT: In the absence of any member of the committee, what is your pleasure?

MR. HYNSON: If these matters have to be brought in in proper form, in regard to making changes in By-Laws, they should be referred to a special committee, unless the Secretary knows the matter has been framed to fit the By-Laws.

SECRETARY: No; I have been waiting for some report from the committee.

MR. HYNSON: I move that a committee of three be appointed to report on this matter at the next session of this meeting..

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: I appoint on that committee J. F. Leary, H. P. Hynson, W. E. Brown.

PRESIDENT: The next in order will be the report of the Committee on Pure Food and Drug Law.

SECRETARY: Mr. McKinney sent his report to me, notifying me he could not be present. The only member of that committee present is Mr. Schrader, but I will read the report.

To the Officers and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Pure Food and Drug Laws desire to make the following report:

We have done no definite aggressive work, there having been this year no meeting of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress. Our efforts have been given principally to trying to secure the passage of the Brosin's pure food and drug law by the United States Congress.

We wrote the Senators and Representatives from our districts urging their support of the bill, and in several instances received letters in reply, promising assistance and support, but as usual the bill was postponed until near the end of the session, and was then lost in the rush.

We think, however, that the movement is gaining ground, and from the sentiment expressed in the letters received from members we hope the bill has some chance of passage by the next Congress. We recommend the continuance on the part of the Association of the efforts to that end. Our efforts toward the establishing of pure food and drug clubs, as suggested by the Advisory Committee of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, have not been successful. There is a lack of interest and support among those who would naturally be most benefited by the move. We think it would be wise for our Association to continue their work along this line, in connection with the "National Pure Food and Drug Congress," favoring the passage of a national law governing this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. S. MCKINNEY,
AUG. SCHRADER,
Committee.

PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of this committee. What disposition shall we make of it?

MR. HYNSON: I move the report of the committee be accepted and its recommendation adopted, and the sum of \$10 be appropriated to be paid the National Pure Food and Drug Congress. We have been paying that amount heretofore, and we may as well continue to contribute toward paying the expenses of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress.

So ordered.

MR. HYNSON: I move this Association instruct the Committee on Pure Food and Drug Law to unite with any other association that may try to get such a bill through Congress, and give them all the assistance possible. I think we can work better in unison with another association than by making a special effort ourselves. I do not think there is any doubt but that there will be a bill presented at the next Legislature. Therefore I move that the Committee on Pure Food and Drug Law be instructed to co-operate with any other body that may be promoting such an act through our State Legislature.

DR. DOHME: I took occasion to inquire of the Health Commissioner of Baltimore City during the course of the spring as to whether or not there was a law in our books covering pure foods and drugs. Mr. J. G. Thomas had told me that there was such a law, and next to the last meeting of the Pure Food and Drug Congress, which Mr. Schulze attended, that the law which was drawn up by the National Pure Food and Drug Congress was based upon the Maryland law, for the simple reason that it was as far as they could investigate, the most simple and at the same time the most effective law against adulteration of drugs and foods in the country. The reply I received from the Health Commissioner was that as far as he knew there was no such law, but he would investigate it very deeply, and if I would take occasion to come down and see him he would go over the statute books. I have not been able to do that, and the matter is now in statu quo; but it seems to me, if this committee is appointed, it might be well for this committee to communicate before it draws up a bill with Health Commissioner Bosley, and especially with the Assistant Health Commissioner, Dr. Jones, who is very much interested, and

find out if there is such a law on the statute books, in which case it would be merely a matter of revising it and putting it into effect. This would greatly simplify the matter of legislation, because if we already have a law there is no use fighting for another, if the one we have is good.

Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the report of the Committee to Confer with Medical Societies.

SECRETARY: None of the committee are present, so I will read the report, which is very brief.

Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1901.

The committee appointed to confer with Corresponding Committee of Medical Societies beg to report that the chairman notified the committee of medical societies stating that they would be pleased to meet their committee at such time and place as they might elect. No reply having been received, they have nothing further to report.

A. J. CORNING, Chairman.
JOHN B. THOMAS.
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have listened to the report of this Committee on Conference with Medical Societies. What is your pleasure in regard to the report?

MR. BROWN: I move it be accepted.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: The next will be replies to Queries 7 to 15.

SECRETARY: Query No. 7 has not been answered.

DR. DOHME: I move we take up Query No. 1.

MR. HYNSON: I second the motion, and move we take up the queries as they come up and discuss them.

So ordered.

QUERY I.—*Tinctures*.—Fluid extracts have proven satisfactory to the medical profession; they are scientific preparations, being uniform and of definite strength. Dosage small. As many physicians and druggists resort to the questionable practice of reducing the fluid extract to tincture strength, why should not the class of "Tinctures" be rejected from the U. S. P. 1900?

DR. DOHME: As long as nobody else seems to start the discussion, I will begin by stating that at the last convention of the U. S. P. it was mentioned by the American Medical Association representatives, representing the medical associations of the country, consisting of some five thousand physicians, I think that it would be desirable in their judgment to have one uniform set of liquid and one uniform set of solid preparations of the various drugs that were official. Whether or not this liquid preparation was 1 to 1, 1 to 10, 1 to 25 or 1 to 3, was immaterial to them, and the same for the solid preparations, but what they would advise the pharmacists adopting would be one set of liquid preparations, and that set to be uniform throughout the list, that when they ordered Fluid Extract, for instance, they would know it would be 1 to 10, one of drug to ten of extract, and same for the solid extract. That matter was discussed at the convention, and it was soon made plain to the gentleman from the Medical Association that it was impracticable, as there were a great many drugs that could not be gotten into certain strength solutions, whereas others could, and that it would be an impracticable thing to draw a hard and fast line of a uniform strength, and there the matter was allowed to rest, although the representative from the American Medical Association when he took his seat, said: "I still maintain that is the desire of the physicians of this country and we were so instructed to speak at this convention." The druggists, instead of having to look to see whether a tincture was to represent 1 to 25, 1 to 50 or 1 to 10, would like to know its strength. In reference to that matter, it seemed to be the conviction of all the men there that it would be impracticable to draw a definite line in reference to the strength of fluid preparations, that they had better be arranged according to the peculiarities and therapeutic strength of the drugs. For instance, it would not do to put on the market a fluid extract of Cantharides of 1 to 1, as it would be too strong a preparation, and the same might be said of a great many

other drugs, and there the matter rests. In reference to the strength of tinctures, these vary in the pharmacopœia enormously, anywhere from 1 to 4 to 1 to 50. This matter is in statu quo, being discussed by the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopœia. I believe that the general opinion is that they ought to be made uniform, and possibly they may. I was the one who advocated in the committee the adoption of a uniform strength of tinctures. As long as we are going to incorporate the dose, which is an innovation, the possible objection of having certain tinctures become much stronger than they were will be obviated by the fact that the dose will be given, and instead of the dose of that tincture which was formerly 1.50 and is now 1.10, instead of it being ten drops, for instance, it will now be about three drops. That is the condition which is confronting the pharmacists in reference to these fluid preparations. I do not say that this query can be answered by "Yes," because it would be impracticable to do away with the class of tinctures, for more reasons than one. First, that the fluid extracts would thereby be enormously increased in strength in certain drugs and become too potent a drug for ordinary administration, and in the second place, they would, as we know, not always be as suitable for making compatible and permanent mixtures as by using fluid extracts as they would if there was more alcohol, and they are capable of holding more readily in solution and make more compatible and more permanent prescription mixtures.

MR. HYNSON: This matter is of considerable importance. I believe all changes are objectionable if they can possibly be avoided. We become used to certain articles, and one generally intercommingles so intimately with another that it is a difficult thing to make changes of this kind. I think if the U. S. P. were to drop tinctures, they would still be used very largely. In an examination of 3,000 prescriptions in 1859, 1879 and 1899, I found that far less fluid extracts were used in 1899 than in 1879, and almost as many in 1859 as there were in 1879. I also had a table of examination of prescriptions in Philadelphia, of Mr. Gordon's, 250 prescriptions, and the amount of fluid extracts used there was remarkably small. I think it showed fluid extracts were very unpopular. They are not popular with physicians and pharma-

cists. The sale of fluid extracts is large, but they are used in making tinctures and special preparations. They are not dispensed in prescriptions *per se*, as fluid extracts, I mean. I think they are the most objectionable class of preparations we have to the compounding pharmacist. From the fact that the tincture is more diluted, we have less tinctures than fluid extracts. As far as I am concerned, I am opposed to the introduction of fluid extracts and the abolition of tinctures. I think a uniform set of tinctures, making them as dilute as possible, so that the alcoholic constituent would not be objectionable, would be the most desirable to put before the pharmacists and physicians. I think possibly where the dose is necessarily large you will have to have a more concentrated preparation than where the dose is small, because the alcoholic constituent will come in as being an objectionable feature. I do not believe we want to advocate the adoption of a list of liquor preparations of drugs of very great strength, and on the other hand we want to avoid a list of drugs where the alcoholic element is objectionable. It seems to me that we might have two lists or classes of liquids, one of active and one of the less active, so you can have a more concentrated preparation of one than the other. It is interesting to know, as you all will observe it, how few fluid extracts are used in prescriptions. If we have any set idea upon this, or will make some resolution in regard to it, it might have some bearing on the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, and if we want to do anything, that is what we ought to do. If we want to have our feelings impressed upon the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, we ought to frame resolutions and submit them to that committee. It seems to me it would be advisable to submit this matter to a committee to report on at the next session.

PRESIDENT: I think a free discussion on this opinion would probably be better.

DR. DOHME: In reference to this matter, it is manifestly useless to try to get fluid extracts out of the Pharmacopœia. The only question is, "Shall we make the tinctures uniform, or shall we leave them the way they are now—of any particular strength that may be decided upon?" There is no reason why tincture aconite

should be of a certain strength, and tincture cantharides, for instance, should be of a different strength. It seems to me that the question we want to decide upon is, if we want to send a resolution in to the Revision Committee, is "Shall we advocate uniform strength tinctures, or shall we advocate the adoption of tinctures of various strength?" I move that this Association recommend to the Pharmacopœia Committee the adoption of a class of tinctures of 10 per cent. uniform strength.

MR. HANCOCK: I think we ought not pass too quickly upon a subject of so much importance. I can remember when fluid extracts were scarcely used at all. I remember when Mr. Tyndall started the fluid extract business, and at that time he worked very hard to introduce them, and they have come into very great use. I remember well how Professor Graham, who was a long time ago professor of pharmacy of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, at Baltimore, experimented and brought his manipulations before the class, and advocated the use of fluid extracts, and he himself formulated considerably, and did everything in his power to make them popular. Professor Proctor, of Philadelphia, did the same thing, and advertised them extensively and made a very favorable impression upon the pharmacists throughout the country, and this has been going on ever since. We have in our last Pharmacopœia a larger list than has ever been published in the Pharmacopœia before, and a very complete list. In reference to tinctures, we have to consider that they were the primary official products, and the United States Pharmacopœia has collated the various formulas that they now use. On that account those things that have come into prominence have been engrafted into our book simply because of their popularity in a general way. As for my part, I deprecate the suggestion to change the old established formulas. I do not believe the tincture cinchona of today is any improvement at all on the original formula of Dr. Huxham. I believe that formula which was published by him more than a hundred years ago is of exceeding importance, is a good combination. It has properties that are beyond the properties of cinchona, and as a tonic and diaphoretic, for which it was formerly used extensively in certain conditions, it is valuable. The changes in the formula have, in my judgment, not been an improvement. How are you going to

arrange your 10 per cent.? You might take the simple tinctures and make them uniform. The formula of paregoric is a happy combination. I think that should stand just as it originally stood, and not be tampered with at all. It is one of those things that continues to be used, and is not taken as an opiate. It has been continuously used for over one hundred years. Those things that make such a lasting impression should remain just as they were originally. In revising the formulas of the simple tinctures, I believe it would be a good plan to make them uniform, and I believe it will be much better to maintain the list of tinctures as made than to have them expunged and their place taken by fluid extracts, because I am satisfied that the reputation that our tinctures have gotten has been due to the alcohol, and I believe the medicinal dose of alcohol in the average tincture is an advantage, and gives it an advantage in many cases over the fluid extract of the same drug. We ought to encourage the manufacture of tinctures by the pharmacist, for the reason that I do not like to take a tincture made fresh from the fluid extracts with the alcohols we have in the shop. The combination of alcohol with vegetable substances and allowing it to macerate or to remain on hand for months, the alcohol splitting up with these vegetable substances into ethers, making a more desirable product than a freshly made tincture. I do not believe a freshly made tincture is fit to administer. I believe the old-style, developed tinctures are valuable pharmaceutical preparations, and I do not believe it would be wise to have them displaced from our Pharmacopœia. I deprecate very much this fashion of using fluid extracts for making tinctures. The new alcohol that is used is objectionable, and then the admixture always produces some change in the fluid extracts, as you will always notice a precipitate. What is precipitated, I am not able to state; of course it is not the same in all, but when you make your tincture and allow it to subside, it will represent the medicinal properties of the drug. While those tinctures made from the fluid extracts, as they often are, produce very uncertain pharmaceutical preparations. I am decidedly in favor of maintaining the old compound tinctures, as they originally stood, and I am in favor of making uniform standard simple tinctures for the Pharmacopœia, and I am equally in favor of a good list of fluid extracts even to

be added to what we already have. They are convenient and good representatives of the drug.

PRESIDENT: Inasmuch as we have a practicing physician with us, and it is a matter that interests physicians materially, we will take pleasure in hearing from Dr. Scheussler.

DR. SCHEUSSLER: Mr. President and gentlemen, as far as I can see, it would be best to have an absolute standard for tinctures. I think in many cases there would not be mistakes; and as for making tincture from fluid extracts, I do not think it should be done.

MR. HYNSON: This is not a body of delegates. We are here representing nobody but ourselves. The matter before us is a very important one. I am not willing myself to take the responsibility of representing so many of my brothers, and I think that we had better act slowly in the matter. Therefore I offer as a substitute for Dr. Dohme's resolution that the Secretary be instructed to send out return postal cards to the members of this Association, asking their views upon the question. You might say, "They will not answer." That does not make any difference. We have done our duty and offered them an opportunity to express their views. If they do not want to avail of it, they cannot kick about it. Instead of taking action ourselves, we ought to send out return postal cards and ask the opinion of every member on this question, who can forward the Secretary their views upon the subject, and he can communicate them to the Committee on Revision, and I think such action will have much more weight with the Revision Committee. I therefore offer this as a substitute for the resolution offered by Dr. Dohme.

MR. POWELL: Instead of return postal cards, as suggested by Mr. Hynson, I would suggest that a set of questions be formulated by the Association and sent to the various members of the Association, requesting them to answer the questions and also give them a chance to study the question and discuss it in a brief letter replying to the secretary. I think we could get the concensus of opinion of the Association better than we could by sending out the reply postal cards.

MR. HANCOCK: I oppose the substitute for this reason, that the members of this Association that are not here are not responsible for our action. They should be here. This body of pharmacists, though small, I think represents very favorably the pharmaceutical association of the State, and the replies that we would get upon the inquiries sent out, which would cost the secretary time and the association unnecessary expense, would not avail us anything. I think if we hear the discussion of the subject it would give us a better understanding, and we would be better able to decide upon the merits of the question than if we wrote to the members.

MR. HYNSON: We are simply here as individual members. We have no bearing upon anybody else. The fact that the absent members should be here has no weight at all. A great many would be here if they could. They may have just as strong views upon this subject as we have. I do not think we represent the Association. It is a matter I do not care to express my opinion upon for the Association, and I do not believe any one else would care to do so upon a matter of this kind. Therefore I believe the substitute is proper, that the absent members should have a right to express their views upon this subject.

MR. FOUCH: We are here as the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and we have a quorum present, and I think we have the right to pass such a resolution in reference to Tinctures of the Pharmacopoeia. At the same time I agree with Mr. Hancock in regard to those complex formulas mentioned. I do not think they should be changed. I would like to have Dr. Dohme change his resolution to that effect. There is another question I would like to ask, that is, in regard to those fluid extracts that are made by the manufacturers. Are they scientific preparations as they are now made? Most of the druggists, or a great many of them, are using them to make tinctures, and yet almost every manufacturer has a different formula on his label how to make them. I was surprised to get one or two bottles of different makes and I found that each one had a different formula on it. I have not had that question answered yet, but the labels are not the same.

DR. DOHME: I would be very glad to accept the substitute, but think it is out of order to accept it. I favor the substitute because it would be of more weight with the Revision Committee, although I agree with Mr. Hancock that this is a representative body and is fully capable of deciding upon any question coming before the Association. There is a quorum present. We want to bring influence to bear. There is no doubt about the fact that this Association represents the views of about five hundred druggists in the State of Maryland, which would be much more weighty, I think, than if it were known that it was the opinion of twenty-four. Therefore I think it desirable to have these postals sent.

MR. HANCOCK: I must disagree with the remarks of Dr. Dohme. If we sent out postals and got replies, we could only offer them to the Revision Committee as suggestions. We have not acted upon the subject at all. We are only getting individual opinion. We all know that when a body of men comes together and they discuss questions that there is a great multiplication of opinion. We become more aggressive just as our opinion seems to impress us by what we hear from other speakers. There is this difference if we act here. I claim it will show as much wisdom as will be shown by the five hundred druggists; that we would show as much wisdom as we would get from the other five hundred druggists, but there is this difference; there is authority in our action; in the other case, there would be no authority. We express a wish in one case, and simply an opinion in the other. I do not think any good would come from sending out postals. We have authority and it is our duty to act at this time. I do not believe it is good to act too precipitately, but I believe this is the time to act.

MR. HYNSON: I want it understood that I am not opposed to the 10 per cent. strength. I am really not in a position to decide about the matter because I have not given it sufficient thought. I am glad to see that Dr. Dohme agrees with me; that it is better to have the sense of a greater number than a few. It certainly must carry more weight than with three or four who are so easily impressed by what is said to them. The man who changes his

opinion because some other fellow opposes him is not the fellow to give opinion without due reflection. I must insist that this is the better means of impressing the Revision Committee than the passing of a resolution called up at a moment.

PRESIDENT: We are now about to vote for the substituted question; to have the secretary mail return postal cards to the membership of the Association in regard to 10 per cent. strength tinctures.

Motion carried by rising vote.

MR. HYNSON: I move we take up Query No. 2, and I move that not more than five minutes be occupied by any speaker, and that each speaker be allowed to appear only once upon the floor upon any one subject.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: Query No. 2 will now be taken up for discussion.

QUERY 2.—Can a true Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine be prepared, permanent, miscible with water and physiologically active. If so, how? If not, why?

MR. HYNSON: I would like to be called down any time if I take up too much time. I regard this Query No. 2 a very important one to anybody who does not know how to make this elixir. "Can a true Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine be prepared, permanent, miscible with water, and physiologically active? If so, how? If not, why?" Simply by following Caspari's formula. Professor Caspari gives an unique formula. The only odd thing about it is it is acid. All former formulas required it to be exactly neutral. If it was alkaline, the pepsin was destroyed; if it was acid, the Bismuth was precipitated. We have had it made for months and had it on the shelf, and not a particle of precipitate has been formed, by following Caspari's formula. Some objection has been made to it. The Commission on National Formulary objected to it. It is not in accordance with theory physiologically active.

MR. HANCOCK: In reference to this query, it might be stated that the reputation of the preparation was gained many years before the formula of Caspari was published, and while it was generally admitted that the elixir was not a scientific preparation, physicians claimed that therapeutically it was satisfactory. I remember very well many years back in the seventies when Prof. Sheppard took the position that this was an unscientific preparation. There was a paper read upon the subject of Elixirs and this was one of them. He discarded this formula, saying it was not scientific. I believe all the pharmacists of Baltimore had a large sale for Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine for many years before this formula was published, and they had a sale for it simply because it was satisfactory. Prof. Sheppard and others agreed that it was not the Bismuth that had no effect; it was the Pepsin, and that notwithstanding Pepsin with alcohol is not scientific, yet the alcohol was there in sufficient quantity for effect.

MR. HYNSON: I submit that we had better not let Carrie Nation hear about Mr. Hancock. She would bring her little hatchet down here sure as you are born.

DR. DOHME: I think Mr. Hancock is a little off. We have in our employ a method of testing Pepsin, which is an advantage over the U. S. P. method; that is much shorter, and the secret of this method is that instead of allowing the Pepsin to act upon the Albumen for the specified six hours, we allow it to act for an hour and a half, and then put in enough alcohol to arrest the activity of the Pepsin. This has been found to be a very convenient method for making a short cut test of pepsin. The only reason I mention this is, you have got to add more alcohol than 20 per cent. in order to kill the pepsin. In Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, it is not only the alcohol which produces an effect, but the pepsin as well. I do not want to have pepsin put in the background because of its being in the elixir. I can take Elixir Pepsin and Bismuth today and let it act on Albumen, and it will digest the same very nicely.

SECRETARY: I would like to say that ever since I have known of Professor Caspari's formula, which was previous to the edition

of his work, I have adopted that plan of making Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, and found it very satisfactory; the Glycerole Acid Tartrate of Bismuth keeps very nicely. We had some on hand for a year, and it was just as good after standing a year as when freshly prepared.

MR. BROWN: I move that we proceed to the discussion of Query No. 3.

So ordered.

QUERY 3.—*Tincture Ferric Chloride*.—Is this preparation more efficient after a year standing, than after three months, as directed in the present U. S. P.? Notes upon the relative systemic actions would be of interest.

MR. POWELL: Query No. 3 is "Tincture Ferric Chloride. Is this preparation more efficient after a year standing than after three months, as directed in the present U. S. P.? Notes upon the relative systemic actions would be of interest." I have never done any analytical work relative to Tincture Ferric Chloride, but I have concerned myself about its keeping and about the formation of ethers. About the keeping it or letting it stand in a closely covered vessel for three months I find if it is kept in a bottle covered with three or four thicknesses of cloth and that covered with melted paraffine, that the preparation has an elegant appearance in a very short time and the odor of ether. I would like to hear from some other members about the closely covered vessel. I am sure if you put it in a glass stoppered bottle it will take more than three months. In regard to the vessel I used, there was very little evaporation of alcohol; there was some, of course.

PRESIDENT: If none of the other members have anything to say, we will pass on to Query No. 4.

QUERY 4.—*Shorter Hours for Pharmacists*.—How can this best be accomplished?

MR. SCHULZE: I would like to say a few words in regard to Query No. 4. The query is "Shorter hours for pharmacists. How can this best be accomplished?" It can best be accomplished by himself, by closing up, and not running out and looking to see

if his neighbor has his windows lit up yet. After he has worked for a reasonable number of hours, he ought to put out his lights, lock up his doors and go to bed.

DR. DOHME: I made a suggestion here to some members about the solution to this question. I think that there is no reason why every drug store in the city should be open at night. Why should it not be possible to have at least a districting of a particular place, say Baltimore city, so that each section where the drug stores are close together, we would say three particular men—Hynson & Westcott, Croft & Conlyn and perhaps Gosman—these three are pretty close together, and we would say Robertson & Duck, four of them. Say Hynson & Westcott could be open on Monday night and all the rest be closed, Robertson & Duck on Tuesday night and so on. In that way you would have two or three nights a week off, and your business would not suffer, because you would get the business of all four on the open night. You could avoid this very unpleasant arrangement of having every man get up at 6 A. M. and stay up until 12 M. You could have it solved in this way, by having at least four nights in the week off.

MR. BECK: On Monday night, if we had a wet spell, the party to whom that night was allotted would lose his soda trade, and he would probably kick and want to change his night.

MR. HYNSON: I want to give my experience in regard to early closing. Last year, the 15th of June, Mr. Gosman and ourselves agreed to close at 10 P. M., and we closed at that hour during the summer months. I want to tell you it makes the night about half as long. We got through business at 10 o'clock, and it seemed the shortest kind of a night. We applied to Robertson & Duck, asking them if they could not close early, and they said they could not do it because a large amount of their business was in soda water after that hour. So we closed, and they kept open. I think that was just, as their business was in soda water. We went ahead and closed alright. This year I applied to Gosman, and they said they could not do it; they have kept open and we have closed, although I did not feel compelled to close at that hour. We find that our business practically stops at 9 P. M. in summer time. If you can close, you will find it the greatest relief to close at 10 o'clock.

PRESIDENT: The next question will be Query No. 5, "How do you preserve the good will of a physician who habitually 'tries' each 'new' chemical or preparation which comes to his notice, leaving the greater bulk with you as stock?" This is open for discussion.

MR. POWELL: The way the query is there, it seems to me it is easy enough. If you have plenty of money in your till and will supply these preparations, you will keep on having the good will of the physician.

PRESIDENT: Perhaps Mr. Hynson would be able to enlighten us on that query.

MR. HYNSON: We do not mind investing a dollar or two in a new lot of stuff, and it is a sort of advertisement. The very moment that we know of anything that is coming out, and anybody is likely to want it, we get it. I do not find our stock increasing very largely. I think the proper plan, to make it as light as possible, is for druggists to exchange and sell to each other. I think when they are on good terms they can help one another in this way. One can say to the other, "I have such and such a thing; suppose you take half of it." I believe the best way to do is to get new preparations as they come out.

DR. DOHME: How would it do, Mr. Hyson, to have a drug clearing house?

MR. HYNSON: I do not know whether you have ever gone over stock and try to find out what you thought was useless, and how hard it was to do it, and after you had thrown it out someone would come in and call for it. I do not believe drug stock can be too comprehensive. I have never found ours so. I may have been led in a moment of erratic feeling to throw away drugs that I thought were a little stale [Laughter], but very seldom.

PRESIDENT: Query No. 7, "Formaldehyde is used extensively as a milk and food preservative. Is it not generally used in excessive quantities? Is it not detrimental to tissue and health when thus used? In what percentage can a solution be used without any deleterious results?" is now open for discussion.

MR. FOUCH: I move that this query be referred to the Pure Food and Drug Law Committee, to let them experiment with it.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: The next will be Query No. 8, "Practical suggestions upon the business side of pharmacy."

SECRETARY: We have two papers on that subject. Mr. Reynolds has one, and I will read Mr. Rudy's, which has been sent in.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS UPON THE BUSINESS SIDE OF PHARMACY.

It is a fact and without question that pharmacy as a *business* or a *money-making* engagement is rapidly deteriorating, and in the face of the present outlook a quick or near restoration to the good old times and liberal profits is a very dim possibility.

We are all so accustomed to hear the cry of hard times, and, notwithstanding this inherent tendency to charge a poor business and short profits to the times, yet there is a decided decrease in the profits of all classes of merchandise on sale in the retail pharmacies.

Unlimited competition and encroachments by the department stores on the line of sundries legitimately handled by druggists have greatly reduced the former liberal revenues, until at the present time they are scarcely as liberal as those enjoyed by grocers and dry goods men.

Various remedies and suggestions have been offered to eradicate these evils, and while a successful remedy may be found, it will require very strenuous efforts and earnest concerted action to restore the profession to a profitable business engagement.

We must either get together and work in harmony and branch out and take up more side lines, or adapt in part the restricted German method of conducting the drug business.

In the aforementioned country the number and location of pharmacies is regulated by the government.

No new store can be opened unless a census of the population shows that one can be conducted without infringing on the rights of others who have previously been granted rights in the same locality.

This in some respects is a desirable prohibitive measure, and would, no doubt, work for the betterment of pharmacy as a professional engagement, but it would not suit the vigorous aggressive spirit of the average American business man.

To be required by law to open a store at a specified place, to fit up the same with a customary style of fixtures, with the regulation laboratory

attached; to carry a specified number and kind of drugs in specified quantities. Even the kind and number of apparatus used must be in accordance with the dictates of the law governing this branch of business.

The absence of all display and showy glassware and ornaments which make the American pharmacies so attractive is here prohibited.

To be in constant dread of the government inspectors, knowing that an improperly kept drug, a dirty ointment jar, a dust-covered bottle, scales out of order, a shortage of a certain drug lawfully required in certain quantities, preparations of an inferior or excessive strength. Even the prices (and this is the good part) are regulated by the powers that be.

Such restricted methods of doing business would simply not be tolerated by the free for all go ahead and fight your competitor spirit of the average American business man. Yet in years to come we may be compelled to adapt in part at least some of these very methods, or convert our stores into veritable department or notion stores.

For instance, if we could have some legislation regulating the prices of different products. A state law, owing its creation to the local State Pharmaceutical Associations, or a national law created and operated through the recommendations of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the latter with modifications to suit the different localities.

Pledges and signed agreements are easily broken by those unscrupulous in business, but laws must be obeyed.

Then we could have a law regulating what lines and classes of articles each kind of business shall carry.

For instance, leave the druggist, grocer and dry goods man all have their own separate and distinct lines. This would identify and give each business an individuality of its own.

Then a law is needed to eradicate the patent medicine evil. Every patent preparation should be required to have the formula plainly printed upon the bottle. Then, with a pure food and drug law, with power invested in it to examine and determine whether the composition of the preparation compares in composition, strength and purity with the formula on the label, would eradicate many evils and drive out much of the fakery which is connected with the patent medicine business.

Such a law would not necessarily work any hardships upon the honest makers of patent preparations, as these preparations could be protected just as well as they could were their composition secret.

Discourage the ten-cent patents, and kill them whenever you can. They are too cheap, and there is nothing in them. The drug business is too cheap anyhow for a professional calling, without flooding the stores with ten-cent remedies.

The new remedy craze is getting to be a nuisance, and one of the greatest sources of annoyance to the retail druggists. It requires about ten per cent. of the buyer's time each day to convince these clever introducing agents that a full line or a trial gross of this wonderful seller is not needed to meet the immediate demand which will surely be created before the agent leaves the town. This annoying condition of affairs can be stopped or

discouraged if all druggists will declare in concert not to touch these new remedies until a good healthy demand is created for them. Why sell A, B and C's remedies when you can just as well sell your own at a considerable greater profit? We all have this privilege, and why not use it?

Then the question arises, can we make and push a line of preparations and retain the goodwill of the physicians? Some physicians object very seriously to a line of cures for all ailments which can be kept on sale to alleviate trifling ailments, which no doubt does in many cases make unnecessary a call on the physician.

But the druggist is perfectly justified in ignoring the physician's likes and dislikes in this matter, for the chances are the patient will call on the physician and receive a few of those convenient tablets which are usually ready and at hand, and the druggist is the loser.

However, should the patient require something particular, costly or tedious to prepare, or what is more likely to happen, should the patient be poor pay, then the druggist is certain to get a prescription, and he can wait or get his revenue the best way he can. The physician only loses his time.

Another evil: that increasing array of high-priced coal-tar preparations. We must carry them as long as the physicians prescribe them, but the highway robbery prices charged for some of them causes the druggist to feel like a robber himself when he charges the public a price for them which is legitimate profit and due him. We can do nothing but cautiously drop in a word to the doctor whenever an opportunity presents itself to discourage their use.

There seems to be an agreement or understanding between the average patent medicine maker and the cutter something like this: you tickle me and I'll grease you, or in plainer terms, you sell my productions at cost and I'll give you a ten per cent. discount.

Owing to the mass or large amount of these patents sold by the cutter or large dealer the ten per cent. is all the profit he needs.

The average druggist whose sales does not justify gross lots of most all patents is compelled to sell preparations that are killing his business at actual cost in order to keep his patrons from straying away from him.

This ten per cent. discount is an evil, and should be dropped. It makes radical cutting possible and profitable for a few, and works hardships upon the masses.

Working the clerks and getting the best possible results for the money invested in them is a problem that confronts almost every pharmacist.

Most proprietors of drug stores have experienced how difficult it is to secure the services of a good reliable helper, one who is sober, competent and industrious, and one who will conscientiously look after the best interests of his employer's business. Such men can usually be found and secured for a time, but at the time when their services become really valuable and their knowledge of the business places them in a position that the proprietor can be relieved of much of the responsibility, especially in looking after the details of the business, just then he is most liable to lose him; for a man with the above qualifications, combined with the ability

to look after another's business, if he is frugal and has gained the confidence of other business associates, he will soon begin to look for an opportunity to do business for himself. As a rule the most successful clerk makes the most successful business man. A man who cannot look after an employer's business will surely not look after and push one of his own.

The problem as how to retain the services of an experienced and valuable man is an important one to almost every proprietor. First, he must be paid and treated right. Give him to understand that he must earn his salary. Then make his salary dependent upon the amount of business he is able to control. If he is a valuable man and worth it the proprietor can offer him a percentage of the profits (justifiable to himself) to stimulate him to greater efforts and to give him something to work for. The proprietor will be constantly deriving benefit from his constant efforts to do more business, as he will be constantly face to face with the problem that his salary is dependent upon his own efforts. If he will not take an interest in the business drop him; a man that works like a machine and has no ambition is a waster, and only keeps a good man out of a job. Working for a regular salary becomes monotonous in the course of time. The most conscientious clerk will lag and become indifferent at times, unless some stimulating inducements are held out to him. Proprietors should not forget that all work and no pleasure will make any clerk stale. Naturally the proprietor will be wrapped up in his business, and sometimes to such an extent that he will forget that the clerk has an inborn desire for a little freedom and pleasure. His physical makeup demands it. Give him a yearly vacation and an occasional day and night off. He will appreciate it, and will be physically rejuvenated to such extent that he will render the full and cheerful benefit of a clear mind, supported with physical strength to withstand the long tedious hours incumbent upon him.

Keeping in touch with the doctors and making them your friends is one of the most important and delicate tasks of the druggist. He must be pleased, accommodated and occasionally tickled. Make him your friend. Secure his confidence by all means. Accommodate him whenever you can. Help him every way in your power. If he blunders do not throw him down, but help him out. It is better to be polite and friendly and treat him professionally than to be familiar. In your efforts to get his patronage and goodwill do not lose your dignity or give him the suspicion or belief that your profession is not just as noble, and a calling that requires just as much dignity and ability as his own. Conduct your intercourses in such a manner that he will be forced to realize the fact that you are professional brothers and must work together. Never fail to impress upon him the fact that you NEVER substitute. Make him feel that he will in all cases get just what he asks for. If you get his confidence in this respect you can soon teach him to believe that your preparations are just as good as any of the endless, abusive ones that flood the market. Ask him to suggest a line of preparations over his own formula that he would like to use. If he will not do this note what preparations he is or has been accustomed to using; cautiously make up something similar, and improve on them if

you can, and ask him to try them. You need not monopolize his trade if you do not wish by making all these preparations secret. With the grand array of national formulary preparations, which are almost endless in kind and formula, most any favored one can be imitated or approached so nearly that it will meet his demands.

Never lose an opportunity to deal a blow to tablets. They are convenient, we must admit, but they are helping to kill the drug business.

Suppositories are a very profitable preparation, and if properly handled the demand for this line of goods could be greatly increased. As their preparation is tedious, and as it requires some little time to make a quantity of them, and as they are usually wanted on short notice, would suggest a line of them be kept on hand at all times.

Prepare a series of formulas of about a dozen or more varieties. Say plain opium of about two strengths; one of two of plain tannic acid; then several strengths of tannic acid and opium; tannic acid, opium and belladonna; one or two of iodoform, and so on. In getting out this line keep as near as possible the method of prescribing followed by your patronizing physicians. Then get up a neat circular with the formulas of this line of preparations neatly indicated. Distribute them among the physicians, and assure them that they will be kept on hand at all times. The majority of them will take advantage of this convenience, especially those whose confidence you have gained. Tickle him by offering to analyze urine for him. If he is a good patron it will pay you for the time and trouble. If it is for a physician who simply wishes to use you, make him pay for it.

The examination of drinking water for your physicians would add to the revenue of the druggist, and at the same time augment the physician's opinion of your professional ability.

Friendly and co-operative work between the druggist and physician is earnestly desired, and should be encouraged whenever possible; but it is to be hoped that this co-operative tendency will not extend to the manufacturing chemist and the physician, especially to such an extent that the practice of selling to physicians direct shall necessitate a war between the druggist and the manufacturing chemist.

It seems almost incredulous to believe that a reputable house will run the risk of sacrificing the good-will and patronage of the entire drug trade in order to secure or save the small discount which honestly belongs to the druggist.

It is earnestly hoped that this practice which is confined to a few outcasts will be vigorously opposed by all druggists who have at heart the preservation and longevity of this noble calling.

OUTLOOK FOR THE YOUNG PHARMACIST IN MARYLAND.

As the youth of today arrives at the critical period when a decision, affecting his entire after life, must be made, namely, that of selecting a life-work to which his future energies shall be devoted, he looks out over

the horizon of life and the many occupations and professions, each showing some special charms and certain drawbacks, come up like a bright kaleidoscope before his young vision, and he is sorely puzzled as to what shall be the final decision.

If, perchance, he selects pharmacy from the bright group before his vision, he has many grave and difficult questions to ponder over, one of the most important of which is "What is the outlook for the young pharmacist in this state today?"

As we stand today the outlook is not as promising as a young man of energy and ability might desire.

We, the pharmacists of this state, are placed at a very serious disadvantage from the fact that we do not possess a pharmacy law to protect the lives of our people and the honor of the profession.

Shame be it to our state that she is the only one in our glorious Union which stands out conspicuously for the fact that there is no law governing the strength and purity of the drugs, chemicals and compounds dispensed nor any qualifications for the dispenser, except the conscience of the dispenser and the confidence of the people.

In line with the first, namely, a law governing the strength and purity of drugs, we are now reaping the benefits by a series of cases in the Baltimore city courts against a wholesale firm for the use of wood alcohol ($C. H_3 O. H.$) instead of grain alcohol ($C_2 H_5 O. H.$) in the preparation of essence of Jamaica ginger and lemon. These preparations were sold by the cross-road merchants, and as can easily be seen did immense damage to the physical faculties of those purchasing them.

Now, such a thing could not have happened if we had a law such as I have been advocating.

Then, again, we have no surety that the drugs sold by the different stores throughout the state are of the same strength. In fact we hear on every side that the goods sold by one man who is honest and conscientious are much stronger than those sold by an unscrupulous dealer who is looking out for the pecuniary side of life exclusively.

This should not be so, for it will surely prove injurious to the health and life of our people.

It makes a vast difference to the physician, because he cannot be sure that his patient is getting the exact amount of drug which he desires should be taken.

Upon the whole we find that this is a law much to be desired.

Now, concerning the qualifications to dispense medicines. Of course, there is such a law in Baltimore city, and I understand that quite a number of the pharmacists in our country towns are taking the examinations and registering in the city. I am glad to see this much pride taken in the profession by thus registering in the city, but it is of little avail to the person practicing in the country that he has the right to practice in the city.

Through the counties every cross-road store has the privilege of selling not only patent medicines and simple drugs, but also of compounding

medicines and dispensing poison. This we all know is a very grave problem to be considered, as we so often hear of cases where mistakes are made, such as sulphate of zinc for epsom salts and morphine for quinine, and many others.

So many persons think that as they can read and write they can compound medicines, but as their knowledge of incompatibilities, both physical and chemical, is limited, they make many serious errors.

Surely we cannot allow this to continue much longer without some restraining laws.

Now, unless the level-headed pharmacists of this state can get together and work with might and main upon the members to be elected to our Legislature, irrespective of politics, and get them interested in the passage of such a law, we will be in a sad plight, indeed, as we will become more than ever the dumping-ground for pharmacists unable to pass examinations in our sister States. A few years ago it was little thought of when a state did not have a pharmacy law, but today it has become a by-word: "Go to Maryland and open a store; no examinations to pass."

Only recently there came under my observation a case where a man from another state desired his son, who was not registered in his own State, to open a store, so he came to Maryland to purchase, and said openly that his reason was the absence of any qualification.

Shall we let this go on any longer than our next Legislature can change it?

Then again in the absence of any qualification it does not matter how well posted a man may be on pharmaceutical subjects, or how hard he has studied, if he has not had the advantage of a college of pharmacy he is not considered much above the day laborer.

Here is a case which also came under my observation recently. A young man took a course of three years in a classical college, studied chemistry and took the medal for the year and graduated with honor.

After leaving college he entered a drug store in a country town and continued to study, and after three years applied to his alma mater for the A. M. degree, which that college gives to any graduate in good standing, after three years entering a learned profession.

The degree was refused, as the president and faculty of the institution said the pharmacy in this state is not a profession, but merely labor.

Now, fellow pharmacists, shall we, the representatives of one of the highest callings under God's heaven, allow this stigma to rest upon us that we are on a level with the uneducated son of toil, or shall we boldly assert our rights to be called members of a profession?

Can we not, by our concerted action, show our sister states that we are thoroughly alive to the situation, and intend to stand firm on the question of a pharmacy law in our state for the better protection of our people?

If the present state of affairs should continue no sane person could honestly advise a young man to enter pharmacy as a life work, but if I mistake not we shall get our desired law this very year

Although, as we have often heard, "the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small," so shall it be in this case, although we have toiled for years with small results, yet we shall soon see the benefits come in a manner pleasing to every pharmacist in Maryland, for she shall stand out with a new and much desired law. Let us each one do our utmost for this law, and when it is accomplished we can be proud to say we are pharmacists of Maryland, my Maryland.

E. T. REYNOLDS.

[Applause.]

MR. HANCOCK: I move that the paper take its usual course, and be received and filed.

So ordered.

MR. POWELL: I would say that I have a suggestion that I would like to bring before the Association. I am a crank on keeping records. I think the druggists would keep the record idea in practice, and put down the little things they note during the day and refer to them in future, they would find it of use not only as an educational feature, but as a financial feature.

PRESIDENT: We will now pass to Query No. 9, "To what degree do the zinc oxides of the market meet U. S. P. requirements?"

Moved and seconded that Query No. 9 be passed.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: Query No. 10, "Seidlitz powder is still a popular saline aperient; a modification of the formula with a view towards its more palatable administration would be valuable," is next in order.

SECRETARY: Mr. McKinney notified me that he was not able to prepare his paper in time for this meeting, but would forward it to me in time for publication. However, he stated he hoped the query would be discussed here.

MR. HYNSON: Probably Mr. Hancock has some remarks to make on the subject.

MR. HANCOCK: I did not intend to speak at all, but Mr. Hynson is responsible for my intruding myself. He always takes the opportunity of getting me into trouble. Yesterday he used an opportunity of incorporating some of my remarks in a private conversation in his public address. About this Query No. 10, in reference to Seidlitz Powders, I hardly know what to say other than that the preparation as formulated is a satisfactory preparation and it has largely gone into disuse, I think, not because of any lack of merit on the part of the Seidlitz Powder, but because other preparations have been introduced to take its place. The Effervescent Salts, I think, have a great deal to do with it, yet I do not know that the Effervescent Salts have any advantage over the official Seidlitz Powders. Years ago when I was in business, I sold a great many Seidlitz Powders, and my habit was to use three drachms of the Seidlitz Mixture and the official quantity of Tartaric Acid, and in my judgment it was an improvement on the official weight. The official weight of the Seidlitz Powder is two drachms and two scruples. I simply increased the quantity slightly, and the Seidlitz Powders were very satisfactory; lots of people told me they were better than what they got from other stores. However, that may have been said to other pharmacists, but they were very satisfactory, and we sold a large quantity. There was plenty of Tartaric Acid to produce the effervescence, and they were slightly more active as an aperient, and it was my judgment at the time that if the powder had three drachms of Seidlitz Mixture instead of two drachms and two scruples it would be better.

MR. POWELL: Do you not think the efficiency of the Powder is sometimes lost by people not being able to drink all of it? It is sometimes the case that people in drinking the Seidlitz Powder solution do not get it all.

MR. PATTON: If the proper quantity of water is put in a tumbler large enough, and the contents of the papers thoroughly dissolved, and the acid solution poured into the tumbler containing the seidlitz solution, there is no difficulty of effervescence, and the patient gets the entire Seidlitz Powder without any difficulty.

MR. HYNSON: I do not know how about combining the Acid Tartaric with Sodium Bicarbonate. I suppose the Pharmacopoeia Committee will fix it up so that they will about neutralize each other. In a great many cases, carelessness makes the powder greatly acid, and in some instances makes it alkaline. If you want to increase the strength of Seidlitz Powders, the proper way is to increase the Rochelle Salts. Some criticism has been passed upon me for talking about carelessness in making Seidlitz Powders. If the acid is excessive, of course it is going to be unduly sour; if the Sodium Bicarbonate is excessive, it is going to be alkaline and disagreeable. What I think is contemplated in this query is, whether the Seidlitz Powder should be sweetened. To my mind the sweetening of a Seidlitz Powder is very objectionable. It is often taken for disordered stomach trouble and sick headache, and sugar would be most objectionable in each case; so it would be with flavoring. If anybody wants sweetening in it, or flavoring, let them sweeten it, but for general use I do not think it should be done. Do not forget about the ice water in regard to Seidlitz Powders. They will not effervesce well in ice water.

MR. FOUCH: I had a lady come into the store, and complain about my Seidlitz Powders not effervescing. I told her I would try one myself, so I dissolved one paper in a tumbler of water and one in another, and poured them together and they effervesced nicely. I said to her: "Did you pour them together like this, and did they effervesce?" She said: "No, I did not pour them together. I took one and then the other." I asked her how they acted, and she said she felt as though she had taken a pint of champagne at once.

(Laughter.)

MR. HANCOCK: I want to tell you a little story of a certain king. A Yankee in New York who first put them up, sent a box of Seidlitz Powders to this king. The king took them into court, and he ordered the servant to mix up the contents of the blue papers in one glass and the contents of the white papers in another glass, as the directions called for, and with great flourish he drank

the contents. The last they knew of the king he was going up through the roof.

(Laughter.)

PRESIDENT: We will now pass on to Query No. 11, "Hydrogen Dioxide Solution. A preparation admittedly difficult to preserve; Boroglyceride has been suggested as a preserving medium. Is it efficient?" There is no paper on Query No. 11. It is now open for discussion.

MR. HYNSON: I want to say in regard to this, that we had a bottle of Hydrogen Dioxide exposed the other day, and it raised the mischief. It broke a \$7.50 glass, and destroyed a lot of goods. It is simply a matter of great concern. If that explosion had occurred where somebody was around, it would have been serious.

PRESIDENT: If there is no other discussion on Query No. 11, we will pass to No. 12.

DR. DOHME: Mr. Hynson, who is to answer Query No. 12, is just now busily engaged on committee work. I move that we pass to No. 13 for the present.

So ordered.

SECRETARY: Query No. 13 is not answered; neither are Nos. 14 or 15. No. 12 we can take up later.

SECRETARY: As long as Query No. 12 has been delayed, and there is no other matter just at present, I have one or two little matters that would come in now on unfinished business. That is the order. First of all, Mr. President, is the election of those gentlemen who have given in their names since our semi-annual meeting. I believe Dr. Dohme has a name.

Then followed the election of Mr. T. B. Durdning, of Rock Hall, Maryland.

SECRETARY: I do not think it out of place to read the letter that was received from Mess. Merck & Co.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1901.

OWEN C. SMITH, *Chairman*,

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter asking for donation, we send you an order for \$15 worth of Merck's chemicals, to be awarded as your committee sees fit. Permit us, however, to make a suggestion, that this prize be awarded to the one writing the best paper on a subject pertaining to practical pharmacy.

Yours very respectfully,

MERCK & CO.

SECRETARY: There is another matter on unfinished business; in fact, two, Mr. Powell's paper competing for Merck's offer of \$15.00 worth of chemicals to be given to the writer of the best paper on some subject relating to practical pharmacy, and also a reply.

Mr. Powell being engaged, the secretary read his paper.

NOTES AND JOTTINGS.

For some years I have kept in a small drawer of our prescription counter a little book to which I have given the unassuming title of "R. Notes." In this book I have noted the incompatible and different prescriptions, as well as those that are interesting for other reasons. While these prescriptions do not accumulate very rapidly, my interest in the volume increases with each year. This little book during the last year has been supplemented by a companion volume, which has been given the high sounding title of "Pharmaceutical Jottings." These briefs contain thoughts that have been of practical use to me, and without any pretense at a scholarly paper, I have culled a few notes and jottings, which may be food for thought for others:

NOTES.

R.

Acid. Salicyl, one ounce

Fer. Pyrophos, one dram.

Sodii Phosphate, ten drams.

Aqua, six ounces.

If this prescription is not properly compounded a very unsightly mixture results. To obtain a perfectly clear mixture rub acid and salts together until a soft, thin mass is obtained, then add the water

A NEWSPAPER FORMULA.

Fld. Ext, Quillaya Sapon, one dram.
 Fld. Ext. Cannabis Ind., two drams.
 Acetic Ether, three ounces.
 Acid. Sulphuric, one dram. Mix.

I was unable to ascertain to what use the mixture was put. The sulphuric acid should be dropped into the mixture of fluid extracts and ether.

In the U. S. P. process for making tinct. iron chloride it is directed to "let the tincture stand in a closely covered vessel for at least three months. This is indefinite as to the kind of container. For some time I have made the tincture in bottles, covering the mouths with several thicknesses of cloth and coated this with melted paraffin.

An analysis of 500 prescriptions made in January, 1900, gives the following result:

Capsules.....	43	Plasters (U. S. P.).....	5
Mixts. containing (U. S. P.)		Plasters (Proprietary).....	3
Preparations.....	143	N. F. Preparations.....	5
Proprietary Preps.....	107	U. S. P. Salts.....	8
Pills (Extemporaneous).....	25	Mixts. containing Proprietary	
Pills, Gel. and Sugar Coat.....	13	Preparations.....	16
Fld. Extracts.....	6	Mixts. containing N. F. Prepara-	
Ointments.....	13	tions.....	12
Cerates.....	1	Syrups.....	2
Tablets.....	33	C. L. OIL Emuls. (own make).....	8
Acids (U. S. P.).....	2	Oils (U. S. P.).....	2
Tinctures.....	9	Solutions (U. S. P.).....	1
Powders (Mixtures).....	39	Mixtures (U. S. P.).....	1
	—	Sickroom Requisites.....	1
	434	Waters (U. S. P.).....	1
		Powders (U. S. P.).....	1

The subjects, or chief subdivisions of "Jottings" can be classied under two heads. First, those matters more properly belonging to the State Association, and secondly those pertaining to the every day experiences of the druggist

THE ASSOCIATION.

It is a fact that the National Formulary is unknown to a majority of physicians, and a large proportion of pharmacists fail to see the practical value of the book as an adjunct to their profession. To me there seems a remedy for this ignorance and short-sightedness on the part of physician

and pharmacist, which is this: Let the Association select one member, or a committee of members, to compile practical therapeutic notes for the various preparations of the National Formulary, with instructions to make them pre-eminently serviceable to the practicing physician. To make it such, all clogging of non-essentials should be avoided. It is not essential to make it a treatise on materia medica, nor is it necessary to consider the chemical or botanical properties of drugs, as this superfluity of facts is not important in the treatment of the sick.

In all instances the minimum and maximum doses should be given.

Business enterprise and a superabundance of unscrupulousness on the part of a majority of the manufacturers of proprietary preparations are doing much to sever the professional relations existing between physician and pharmacist.

"Substitution" has been the slogan of the *Proprietor* and his advertising agent, who in many instances has never seen the laboratory of his proprietor

Individual effort on the part of the retail druggist cannot overcome the baneful effects of the unprincipled methods of the manufacturer of these catch-penny products. It is well known among pharmacists that the reputable member of our profession is not guilty of this practice. Therefore, it is the duty of the State and National Association to defend him and nullify the impressions the medical profession has received through these persistent and infamous calumnies.

Let the Committee on Pharmacy report each year those remedies that have merited the physician's support, and whose patentee does not resort to the malicious practice of injuring the professional reputation of others. So far as medical and pharmaceutical ethics will allow, the committee should obtain from the manufacturer the composition of his product.

The physician sometimes desires to prescribe a proprietary preparation in combination with some official drug or preparation. The pharmacist, when he combines the two, finds he has a preparation of doubtful composition, and is undecided about delivering it to the patient. This unlooked for chemical or pharmaceutical incompatibility and unnecessary annoyance to the pharmacist and physician could have been overcome had they had more accurate information relative to the proprietary preparation.

If a proprietor refuses the desired information and continues his unscrupulous slander as to substitution and the professional unfitness of the druggist, let the committee inform the medical and pharmaceutical profession of the refusal and take legitimate steps to ascertain the value of the preparation.

If it is found valueless, and not up to the standard printed on the label, publish the fact to both professions.

The attention of legislators should be directed to the fact that a well-qualified pharmacist by virtue of his professional education and practical knowledge is also qualified to perform many of the duties of the

various health officers of the State, and, therefore, the avenue to that important work should be opened to him by legislative enactment.

EVERY DAY EXPERIENCES.

There are scores of proprietary preparations upon the shelves of our drug stores undergoing constant changes that unfit them for being dispensed on account of the utter disregard of the manufacturer to furnish suitable containers for his preparations.

The manufacturer should furnish the retail druggist an attractive and suitable bottle or jar for his products, with an indestructible label bearing the manufacturer's trade mark, and giving full directions as to its use, and also showing the minimum and maximum doses. It is necessary for the druggists to have only one such container, but let it have the mark of the manufacturer upon it, so the retailer will be spared the humiliation of having the charge of substitution brought against him. I know of one such case. The preparation was Europhen. The druggist had placed it in a plainly labeled amber-colored glass-stoppered bottle to better preserve it against deterioration. Because it did not bear the familiar label that is on the pasteboard box the druggist was charged of substituting some other preparation for the Europhen.

The arrangements and fittings of the label desk should always command attention.

Discard inkwells and the ordinary pens for fountain pens. They are neater and are always ready for use. One should be filled with a brilliant red ink.

Use a numbering machine adapted to all requirements of the prescription counter. It saves time, and unnecessary mistakes can be avoided by its use. Rubber stamps are convenient. Those to print the following are almost constantly in use: Poison, Dry., Chgd., N. B., Deliver, Ref., Caps.

Introduce your clerks to the best people in the community, and help them in every way to social and financial success.

Keep a record of every preparation you make. Being able to trace the source of every ingredient in a preparation might aid in explaining the shortcomings in the finished product.

If you sell paints assure yourself of the composition of your linseed oil and white lead. Your chemical knowledge will help you in this.

No matter what side lines you carry always arrange the displays so your customers will not forget they are in a drug store. This will pay in the long run.

Be a student. Watch your business from every side. Make it grow and grow with it.

Be prepared to give information relative to the newer remedies.

Finally join your State and National Associations, and do all you can to place pharmacy upon a higher professional plane.

WM. C. POWELL, Snow Hill, Md.

MR. POWELL: Just before this, in another paper by Mr. Rudy, he speaking of consideration of your clerks, I find it always pays to help your clerks in every way possible. If you notice your clerk is not proficient in some study that he ought to be proficient in, give him time, and if necessary, help him in getting a teacher. We have done that, and it was profitable to us, and above everything, give him social introduction to the people in the town, and help him along social lines. It pays you, and pays the clerk. I consider it important that the clerks have social intercourse with the best people of the town. Another section I want to refer to and that is the section relative to containers. I think if our Association would take active steps at this meeting to call the attention of manufacturers of coal tar products to furnishing suitable containers for their products, they will do it. They are very unstable preparations, and I know if physicians do not see the familiar box and familiar label, they think right away there is something wrong. Not only in our store, but I have asked several druggists, and I find they do suspicion the genuineness of an article if they do not see the box on the prescription counter. They notice these things more in the country than in the city, because the country physician is back of the prescription counter most of the time he is in your store. I would like to see the Association take some action on this. Just ask a few of the proprietors of these remedies if they will not furnish proper containers for their remedies. I think the secretary should make these inquiries.

SECRETARY: This question of containers is right in line with the prescription difficulty I had last winter. The matter was of Orexine Tannate Tablets. The first order I had for Orexine Tannate Tablets, I had none in stock, and sent to one of my neighboring druggists, and when I received the tablets they were very dark, but having never seen them before, I supposed they were all right, and dispensed them. When the prescription came to be re-filled, I ordered one hundred from a reliable jobber in town, and they came in an amber bottle. On opening the bottle, I saw they were of a grayish color. I thought there is going to be some trouble here when the patient has his prescription re-filled. The patient had it re-filled and after a little while came back saying I

must have made a mistake. I told him that they were more recently prepared ; that I had gotten the first lot from a neighboring druggist, who had had the tablets on hand some little time, and the last lot were gotten directly from a wholesale house and were fresh. I wrote to the druggist, and he sent me down the small tin box, from which he took the tablets, and it was labeled "Forty Tablets Orexine Tannate, Merck & Co." Now, putting Tannin in tin is something that manufacturers ought to be familiar enough with to know is not the right thing—even though it is a physician's sample. The box was marked "Physician's sample."

DR. DOHME: If the Association will make some further suggestions, I do not think it will do any harm.

MR. POWELL: It is not my idea to furnish a ground glass stoppered bottle for each package. It is my idea that as soon as a druggist gets Phenacetine or something like that, he should notify the manufacturer that he would like to have a proper container for it, with their label, and I think they would furnish it.

MR. BECK: I make motion that this paper of Mr. Powell's be referred to the Publication Committee.

DR. DOHME: I make amendment that the suggestion of Mr. Powell be adopted in connection therewith, in reference to containers.

PRESIDENT: We will vote on the original motion as amended.

Carried.

PRESIDENT: The next order of business is Mr. Hynson's paper, Query No. 12.

MR. HYNSON: The query is "Considering the rapid advancement of the professions of medicine and pharmacy, should not the pharmacist of today be required to prepare himself by a thorough training in an especially equipped college?" I take it, Mr. President, that "especially equipped college" means a reputable college of pharmacy. That is the way I understood it.

NEED CANDIDATES FOR BOARD EXAMINATIONS BE GRADUATES?

BY HENRY P. HYNSON.

Read at 19th Annual Meeting of Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Query 12.—“Considering the rapid advancement of the professions of Medicine and Pharmacy, should not the pharmacist of today be required to prepare himself by a thorough training in an especially equipped college?”

This query was evidently offered by one who strongly wished for an affirmative conclusion by whoever might undertake to answer it and by this Association itself.

Before attempting to discuss the question at issue, it will be well to call the Association's attention to the fact that it must, sooner or later—the sooner the better—put itself on record and advocate the position it must take upon this subject. It will also be proper for the Legislative Committee to follow its instructions touching this point when preparing a bill for submittal to the next Legislature. The American Pharmaceutical Association has acted in a decisive manner upon this matter, as has many of the more prominent State Associations. It, therefore, has come to be a subject for legitimate discussion before this body, and my efforts should at least lead our members to think the matter over and give it the consideration its importance deserves.

A conclusion can be arrived at but from two points of view. The one looking over and above the valley of expediency and individual interests, straight into the land of greater possibilities and better promises; the other scanning a much more restricted field, allows no sacrifice of the few for the many, disregards the present limited for the future boundless, and watches too closely the business of today, regardless of the promising harvest of the future. Let us present the nearer scene first, and present it in its fairest form, giving the color it owns and looking at it when the shadows are the lightest.

All the old men who were in business before the College of Pharmacy was incorporated, or who were too aged or too much engaged to take advantage of their instruction, have long ago been provided for by the protection given them by non-retro active laws or by successfully passing board examinations. Who, then, are the elderly ones who would now seek recognition as pharmacists? Are they not failures or dicontents from other professions or the trades? Have they not through choice sought success in other lines, and do they not now wander into a vocation for which they are no better fitted and wholly untrained; they are unfortunate, and for pity's sake the progress of pharmacy must be stopped. Young men are within the scope of this shorter vision, who seek the short cut to gain the highway of successful and protected practice. They are a shiftless and

improvident set. Unwilling to practice necessary self-denial or incur the burden of borrowing for ambition and right's sake; willing to begin business life unequally equipped, to undertake an unequal race, bearing a handicap rather than the training required. Or they may be those who have tried to train and were rejected because found wanting in ability or application. They are seeking to enter, no matter how much they lower the general standard or how much longer a proper standard for pharmacy must be delayed. Shall we then let this younger class of unfortunates also stand in the way of progressive and progressing pharmacy?

We need not withdraw our sympathy from either the old or the young unfortunate. Less important fields are open for them, where less harm and injury can be done, and where less progress is to be made. *They* can send no possible message of hope or help to the future. Theirs must be the work of today—the plain work that is known and tried.

Concessions to these unfortunates must be made, but for whose benefit? Even they themselves will not claim that by them and through their acquirements the public will be better served. The public needs the best, the broadest ability; it courts it earnestly. It is not meet that the multitude should suffer because an individual is unfortunate. Nature, with its greater wisdom, makes no allowance at all for the personal shortcoming. The individual, the unit with her, is the obscured factor. It is the mass, the whole, that nature seeks to uplift. Pharmacy and pharmacists are subject to nature's laws. Let us as units assist units. but as a *body* let us assist in the uplifting of the whole.

But a less creditable plea is made—less creditable than the individual interest plea. It is *our* interests. We, the proprietors of pharmacies, need non-graduates, boys and young men, need their services, and we must see that they, having gained a certain amount of knowledge and experience in our service, progress or rather get out of our way. Let us throw no fairer light than policy upon this, and discover that there is not a single position in our stores but that it is better attended by a trained person than a novice. Do you use a porter? Then have a trained porter. Do you need a soda-water clerk? By all means have one that is ably trained. Do you need an errand boy? Then have an errand boy, and let him become a driver or porter, or something for which he is suited, and not a professional man, for which his want of education unfits him.

Have I argued the other side fairly? I fear not. I wanted to do so, but it has no fair side; all its sides are obscured from the light of truth and justice.

I like the better view beyond, because it overlooks humanity's shortcomings, its selfishness and its greed, and offers better, richer things for all and for all times. If pharmacy is to be a profession it will do well to follow the lead of that older profession to which it is so closely allied. Remote is the medical board that admits a candidate for examination who is not already a graduate of a respectable school of medicine. Is not this statement alone, if supported by fact, argument enough to lead this Asso-

ciation to advocate such a practice and such a requirement from those seeking certificates from our boards of pharmacy?

The large and increasing number of colleges, their accessibility to all parts of the country, their moderate fees, their splendid facilities and comprehensive courses, all support the advocates of the diploma requirement.

The enlarged requirements of pharmaceutical knowledge, the demands of medicine and the expectations of the public can only be met by those who are properly trained, and such training can only be secured at a college of pharmacy, as is largely proved by the experience of numbers of boards which are compelled to reject, as unfit, a large number of would-be licentiates.

Again, the ample supply of the better kind admits of no excuse because the supply is short. We may honestly try to find some good reason to show why these non-graduates should be licensed, but everywhere we fail, and at last are forced to conclude that since colleges are so well equipped, and are seeking better and better educated matriculants, they should have the support and encouragement of the law—that they may more ably serve the present public and make still clearer the way for those who are to follow.

(Applause.)

MR. HYNSON: I think the Association can take action on this and put itself on record as favoring it. It is a question that comes up in every association.

PRESIDENT: You have listened to this paper read by Mr. Hynson. What is your pleasure?

MR. HANCOCK: I move the paper be accepted and referred to the Publication Committee.

So ordered.

SECRETARY: There is still some unfinished business. This matter I spoke of of prescription difficulty. If you all remember rightly, last year at Hagerstown, the Committee on Pharmacy was instructed to present at our meeting prescription difficulties for discussion. Mr. Meredith writes he received but one, and that was of importance. At the time I received the Orexine Tannate Tablets, I might say that when the patient returned them, and I made explanation, the family seemed perfectly satisfied and took back the tablets the way I gave them. In the afternoon, they

came back again, saying the doctor said they were not right. That opened an entirely new field to me, that the doctor should say they were not right. I secured them from a reliable druggist in the immediate vicinity of the physician, as I always do in such cases, and I felt that they were all right. I then wrote the physician a note, being at the store alone, stating what had occurred, and where I had obtained the tablets, and stating that I did not think he had obtained the right article heretofore. There was certainly something wrong back of it—either in the manner it was put up by the manufacturer, or something. The article I received was the proper one, I believe. I also noticed that those received from my friend, the brown tablets had a distinctive offensive odor, while the gray tablets had no odor. I wrote of this to Mr. Meredith, and he replied as follows:

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

MR. LOUIS SCHULZE:

My Dear Sir—Your valued communication, bearing date of January 28, expressing kind wishes for my success in the matter of query assignment and acceptances, reached me yesterday, and I desire to thank you for your interest as manifested by your letter. I haste to answer your communication, because of your difficulty with "Orexine Tannate," as related upon the pages of that same letter. Immediately upon the receipt of your "warning note of trouble" I began an investigation of "Orexine," and while studying along various lines of possible causes for your difficulty, the thought occurred to me that Orexine is a chemical synthetically obtained from Quinoline (C_9H_7N). The substance, Quinoline, as well as the Quinoline Bases, occurs practically as a natural product, being obtained by the dry distillation of organic substances; but by far the largest supply is obtained synthetically by the chemical treatment of certain particular organic substances. During these processes, as an intermediate stage, "*Acrolein*" is found—a substance of characteristic odor, as disagreeable as characteristic.

Quinoline is a nitrogenated product, similar in graphic formula to naphthalene ($C_{10}H_8$), differing in that the triad group ($C.H.$) III is replaced by the element—N—Valence III—thus giving it the nature of a tertiaryamine.

So much for the chemistry of Quinoline.

"Orexine" is phenyldihydroquinazoline, being prepared, probably, from phenylhydrazine or diazobenzene and a naphthalene derivative. This presumption we take as fact; for by following out this reasoning we get as a resultant, the formula for phenyldihydroquinazoline as follows:

$C_6 H_5 N = N. C_8 H_8 (R.)$: (Representing acid radical); or
 $C_6 H_5 N = N. C. H_2 C. H. C_6 H_4 (R.)$; or compactly,
 $C_{14} H_{12} N_2 (R.)$; or $C_{14} H_{12} N_2 H. C_{14} H_9 O_9$, in case
 of Orexine Tannate.

I must say that I only partially and with limitations agree with you in your surmise that tannic acid radically caused all the discoloration. True it is a reprehensible practice to keep any complex, or even simple chemicals, in either lacquered or unlacquered tin containers, especially so with delicate chemicals or chemicals which are not neutral in reaction under ordinary conditions; and while the acid radical undoubtedly was a factor in the discoloration, I must plead for it a certain lenity of censure, and I seek to place the greater responsibility elsewhere. Personally, I rather attribute the discoloration largely to the peculiar chemical relations of the atoms constituting the Quinoline Molecule. Note, if you will, the close proximity of the "N." of the "Dihydroquinazoline" formula to the C. H. group, and you will see the point which I wish to make: id est, under favorable circumstances, if a little alkali or acid exists, disassociation, or at all events, rearrangement of the atonic constituency of the molecule will take place, the ammonia group ($N. H_3$)¹ will readily unite, and in the presence of any organic matter engender a darkening process, which should not exist under ordinary conditions, providing always, that the chemical had been properly and carefully manufactured.

The odor, I think, should not be found at least in pure "orexine," even after a prolonged period of standing for oxidation by exposure to air should have no effect in this particular.

The disagreeable odor, in my judgment, occurred in your specimen, from the fact that during the "acroline" stage of the process the phenylhydrazene, or, perhaps, annidobenzene, was not carefully or completely treated with the acid used in the process, or, perhaps, later in distilling the Quinoline after having added the alkali; too high a degree of heat may have been used, and a trace of "acroline" found along with the "Quinoline" distilled, which would give rise to the odor detested.

Amber-colored bottles are the logical containers of all complex chemicals.

PRESIDENT: You have all heard the reading of this report of Mr. Meredith. Will it be referred to the Committee on Publication?

MR. HANCOCK: I make that motion, Mr. President.

So ordered.

MR. FOSTER: Under the head of new business, it is well known that the secretary of this Association has the most arduous duties

to perform, and upon the efficiency of the secretary hinges the success of the Association. A large amount of work falls upon his shoulders, and a great deal of time is spent in attending to his duties. I therefore make motion that the secretary be allowed a salary of Fifty Dollars per year. I think it would be wise to make a permanent secretary. I would like to introduce that as a motion; that the secretary receive a salary of fifty dollars per year. I would like to hear Mr. Patton speak about the secretary of the Pennsylvania Association.

SECRETARY: Before this motion is put, I wish to say that is part of our constitution and by-laws now. I understand that Mr. Ware served the Association gratuitously. Under no consideration will I receive any compensation for the last year.

MR. HANCOCK: I am very glad to hear the secretary speak as he has. I believe this is voluntary work, in which an officer is not so burdened as to expect remuneration. I know the work of secretary of almost any pharmaceutical association is quite arduous, and it is usually without compensation. The compliment that goes with it—that is sufficient compensation.

MR. HYNSON: If the dues of this Association amount to \$400 per year, then the secretary is to receive \$50. When Professor Caspari was chairman of the Committee on Laws, that amendment was brought in and adopted.

MR. POWELL: I would like to ask Mr. Hynson if that amendment of Professor Caspari's is not still in the hands of the Committee on Laws. I do not think it has ever come up in regular business.

MR. HYNSON: Before that there was no compensation allowed and it came through that resolution.

MR. POWELL: It was given to the Committee on Laws, but has it ever come out of the hands of the Committee? I want to take the responsibility off Mr. Ware for shirking his duty.

MR. FOSTER: I think my motion is a rational one, and a just one.

PRESIDENT: Inasmuch as it is already a law, I will have to consider the motion out of order.

SECRETARY: It is in the by-laws, and it is at the discretion of the secretary whether he wants to draw it.

DR. DOHME offered a resolution on the adoption of the metric system, as follows:

METRIC SYSTEM.

We all know the value of uniformity whenever it can be obtained, and we all know how unpleasant and troublesome it is to have to read pharmacopoeial formulas in the metric system, and then have to recalculate them by converting them into the apothecaries' system of weight and measures. To make it worse we have apothecaries and avoirdupois systems both in use. As the Chamber of Commerce of the country and that of Baltimore in particular are taking up the question of the metric system, and urging Congress to adopt it, I think it opportune and desirable that we again send to Congress a resolution of our Association favoring the adoption of the metric system as follows:

Whereas, The majority of the civilized countries of the globe, independent of race or origin, have adopted the system of weight and measures, known as the metric or decimal system, whose unit of measure is the liter weight, the gramme and of length the meter; and

Whereas, We, as pharmacists, use weights and measures probably as much as any other profession or trade, and would greatly prefer to use the metric system to the present apothecaries' system; and

Whereas, The United States Pharmacopoeia has for 20 years adopted and used in its publication, which is our standard of medicines and drugs, which necessitates continual recalculation and unnecessary labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the M. P. A. hereby again places itself on record as advocating the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures, and urges Congress to pass a law that will make this system the standard of weight and measure in this country.

MR. HANCOCK: I second that resolution, because it is an exceedingly important matter. The sooner we get right in this nightmare, by positive declaration in favor of this system, I think it will be better. We have got to come to it, and the sooner the better.

Resolution adopted.

SECRETARY: Under the head of new business, I have a resignation to offer, as follows:

CUMBERLAND, MD., July 11, 1901.

MR. W. M. FOUCH:

Dear Sir—Am out of the drug business entirely, hence you may cancel my name as a member of the M. P. A.

Very truly,

J. S. MILLER.

MR. HANCOCK: I move the resignation of Mr. Miller be accepted.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: The election of officers is next in order. Is the Nominating Committee prepared to report?

MR. HANCOCK: Mr. President, the Nominating Committee have prepared their report, and respectfully submit it as follows:

The Committee on Nominations offer the following names: Louis Schulze, President, Baltimore; J. Web. Foster, First Vice-President, Baltimore; Eli T. Reynolds, Second Vice-President, Rising Sun; Otto G. Schumann, Third Vice-President, Baltimore; Owen C. Smith, Secretary, Baltimore; John G. Beck, Treasurer, Baltimore.

Executive Committee—W. C. Powell, Snow Hill; H. L. Meredith, Hagerstown; W. E. Brown, Baltimore.

J. F. HANCOCK, Chairman.
HY. P. HYNSON,
A. R. L. DOHME,
WM. C. POWELL,
CHAS. H. WARE.

We have carefully considered the subject in hand, and have considered the best interests of the Association, and feel we have recommended the proper men for their respective places.

PRESIDENT: I thank the committee very generously for their action in this matter.

SECRETARY: The Committee on Nominations has overlooked one thing. Last year it was decided that the Committee on Trade Interests was also to be elected. Unless, perhaps, that is to be abolished, and that committee is to be appointed by the usual system.

MR. HYNSON: I think we can bring that in at a later session.

PRESIDENT: We will now cast the ballot for the officers of the Association. Inasmuch as our present secretary is a candidate for the presidency, I believe it will be my duty to cast the ballot.

MR. HANCOCK: I move that the presiding officer cast the ballot for the entire list of officers.

MR. BECK: I can only see one objection, and that is to the office of treasurer. That is a very serious one. The nominee for treasurer has so many trusts of a similar nature imposed upon him that I fear he may skip. He has his hands so full that I do not believe he can attend to it very well.

PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, the presiding officer will cast the ballot for the following officers:

Louis Schulz, President; J. Web. Foster, First Vice-President; Eli T. Reynolds, Second Vice-President; Otto G. Schumann, Third Vice-President; Owen C. Smith, Secretary; John G. Beck, Treasurer.

As officers of this Association I so declare them.

SECRETARY: Before we adjourn, I want to say that the "official photographer" wishes to know at what time we want our photographs taken for the proceedings of next year.

DR. DOHME: This afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SECRETARY: This afternoon, assemble on the portico at 3 o'clock with your wives and friends, and prepare to be photographed.

Adjournment.

FIFTH BUSINESS SESSION.

FRIDAY, JULY 19TH.—10 A. M.

PRESIDENT called the meeting to order.

SECRETARY read the minutes of previous session.

PRESIDENT: You have listened to the reading of the minutes of the fourth session of the meeting. If there is no objection the minutes will stand approved as read.

Minutes stand approved.

SECRETARY: Under unfinished business, I think it well for the Committee on Laws to report now. Mr. Hynson has the report.

MR. HYNSON:

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE XII. Introduce in third line, after the word "prescription," the words "State of Maryland," and to the ninth line, after the word "standing," add the words "and shall continue to do business in the State of Maryland."

ARTICLE XVI. Add two other paragraphs, as follows: *A Committee on Membership*, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to induce eligible persons residing in the State of Maryland to become members of the Association, and to suggest means of the Association whereby the membership may be increased.

A Committee on Deceased Members, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to discover and report upon the deaths of members that may occur during the year, and to present fitting memorials for publication.

HY. P. HYNSON,
WM. E. BROWN.

PRESIDENT: Is it the desire of the Association to adopt this as a whole, or by sections?

MR. HANCOCK: By sections, I suggest.

Secretary read first section.

ARTICLE XII. Introduce in third line, after the word "prescription," the words "State of Maryland," and to the ninth line, after the word "standing," add the words "and shall continue to do business in the State of Maryland."

DR. DOHME: I move its adoption.

So ordered.

Secretary read second section.

ARTICLE XVI. Add two other paragraphs, as follows: *A Committee on Membership*, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to induce eligible persons residing in the State of Maryland to become members of the Association, and to suggest means to the Association whereby the membership may be increased.

MR. HANCOCK: I move adoption of that section.

So ordered.

Secretary read second paragraph.

A Committee on Deceased Members, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to discover and report upon the deaths of members that may occur during the year, and to present fitting memorials for publication.

MR. HANCOCK: I move its adoption.

So ordered.

MR. FOSTER: I would like to suggest an amendment to Section 5, in which it is specified that the salary of the Secretary shall be \$50 per annum. I would like the Association have that amended to read \$100.

PRESIDENT: If you wish the Association to consider that, Mr. Foster, you will have to reduce it to writing.

SECRETARY: I have report of the committee to whom the report of the Committee on Trade Interests was referred.

To the President and Members of
Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Gentlemen—Your committee to whom was referred the reports of the Committee on "Trade's Interest" and the Committee on N. A. R. D. beg leave to report as follows:

After careful consideration of the papers submitted and much discussion, we have arrived at the conclusion that "there is no time like the present" for action. We therefore feel that if anything is to be done in regard to affiliation with the N. A. R. D. it should be done this year, while the general condition of business is good and the time feasible for the experiment. We therefore offer the following resolution, leaving it to you to discuss, and adopt or reject as you may think best:

Resolved, That the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association affiliate with the N. A. R. D. and give its aid and encouragement, and elect delegates to the next meeting of the said Association.

We have also considered the Worcester plan, as outlined by Mr. White, and consider it the most feasible plan yet offered for the solution of the cut-rate evil, and offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the restoration of full retail prices on proprietary goods is the most important financial question of the drug trade; and

Whereas a method to achieve this end that is enforceful by action of courts is undoubtedly superior to any other; and

Whereas the method known as the Worcester plan has been proven maintainable by action at law; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this Association fully indorses this plan of price protection, and calls upon the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. to make all possible arrangements in detail for the adoption and enforcement of price protection as a part of the N. A. R. D. plan so soon as may be possible.

WM. E. BROWN,
JNO. M. WIESEL,
OTTO G. SCHUMANN,
WM. M. FOUCH,
PETER HAMILTON,
Committee.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the committee appointed to act on the report of the Committee on Trade Interests. What shall be done with it?

SECRETARY: I move it be received, then the report will be open for action; that is, as to its adoption or not. There are two sections. I move it be received and adopted *seriatim*.

So ordered.

MR. BROWN: It might be fair to state that possibly all of the members were not unanimous in that indorsement, but we signed it to bring it before the Association. We signed the whole report to bring it before the Association in proper form.

Secretary read first section:

Resolved, That the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association affiliate with the N. A. R. D. and give its aid and encouragement, and elect delegates to the next meeting of the said Association.

DR. DOHME: I move the first section be adopted.

MR. HYNSON: While Dr. Anderson and Mr. Patton have been with us during the sessions, I do not believe there has been a formal vote giving them the privilege of the floor. They should be allowed that. It can be done by unanimous consent.

SECRETARY: The President gave Mr. Patton the right of floor at the first session.

MR. HYNSON: I move the motion under discussion be laid on the table.

So ordered.

MR. HYNSON: I move that Mr. Patton and Dr. Anderson be given the privilege of the floor.

So ordered.

DR. DOHME: I move that the first section of the report of the committee be now taken up.

SECRETARY: Before this motion is put, I would like to call attention to one important thing, and that is, this resolution says that the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association is to affiliate with the N. A. R. D., to give it aid and encouragement, and to elect delegates to the next meeting, but it does not say their expenses are to be paid, and I therefore think we should not calmly adopt this resolution and not say whether the Association is to pay the expenses of the delegate. This is the question I wish to bring out so it might be considered before the resolution is adopted.

MR. HYNSON: I do not believe the resolution amounts to anything unless the very point that Mr. Schulze has brought out is touched. If you are going to affiliate, you certainly are going to pay the per capita, and if you are going to pay the per capita, you want representation. The fairest way is to bring the thing before the Association in its true light. I am not advocating or talking against it. I offer an amendment, that the legitimate expenses of such delegates shall be paid. If we affiliate with the N. A. R. D. and are acquainted with its rules and regulations, we must take upon ourselves the obligation to pay the per capita assessment. I offer that as an amendment, that the expenses of the delegate shall be paid by the Association. It ought to be clearly understood if we want to affiliate, we want to affiliate properly. We want to affiliate by sending a delegate. One will be enough. If we want to do that, the resolution ought to be in proper form. I offer that amendment, that the expense of such delegate or delegates shall be paid by the Association.

MR. SCHUMANN: The resolution does not recommend that we shall pay it; it recommends that the Association act upon that.

MR. HYNSON: If it is not understood, I will withdraw that amendment. It is simply to bring the matter in proper form. That does not carry the adoption of it.

MR. ANDERSON: All Mr. Hynson meant was to make that condition provided they want a delegate.

MR. HANCOCK: I second the amendment. I think there is no use to take action at all unless you make it comprehensive.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the resolution as offered be amended to include the expenses of the delegate or delegates to the N. A. R. D.

DR. DOHME: I think that this is rather too indefinite. I should like to amend it to be stated that the legitimate expenses of one delegate be paid, or half the expenses of two delegates.

MR. HYNSON: I will accept that amendment.

PRESIDENT: The question before the house is that the legitimate expenses of one delegate be borne by the Association or half the expenses of two delegates, if two are sent.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: Will the Secretary please read section as amended.

Secretary read:

Resolved, That the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association affiliate with the N. A. R. D. and give it aid and encouragement, and elect delegates to next meeting of said Association. In case of one delegate being sent, his legitimate expenses are to be borne by the Association; in case of two or more delegates being sent, one-half of such expenses to be borne by the Association.

MR. HANCOCK: It seems to me there ought to be an amendment. He states delegates, while in another place you say delegate.

SECRETARY: In the meetings of the N. A. R. D., one delegate can represent three or four by proxy. That is one of the by-laws of the N. A. R. D.; so one man going can represent three or four delegates. He has three or four votes.

MR. HYNSON: He has one vote for every hundred members of the association he represents.

PRESIDENT: A motion will be in order to adopt the resolution as a whole.

MR. FOSTER: About the delegate's expenses. Could we not leave out the expenses of the delegates? The members of this Association are nearly all members of the local retail association, and the delegate from that Association has his expenses paid, and he could also represent this Association.

PRESIDENT: That has already been acted upon.

SECRETARY: It is true it has been partly acted upon. Now we are adopting it as a whole. It was stated yesterday that when any man is elected to an office, he should deem it an honor, and he should be willing to give his time and ability gratis. There is no

office in the Association that requires more laborious duty than that of secretary. If the Secretary gives his duty gratis, surely a delegate should give his services gratis. Therefore I oppose the resolution.

MR. HYNSON: In regard to this affiliation with the N. A. R. D., I should rather give way than to exact of a delegate that he should pay his own expenses to an assembly of that kind. It is unfair, unjust, and puts him in an unfair position. If you pay his expenses you employ him to go there and do your work, and you can expect him to do it. I am strongly in favor of paying the delegate's expenses. I think it is an imposition not to do so. I really think if the Association has got nerve enough to affiliate, it ought to pay the expenses of the delegate.

MR. BECK: It seems to me that this is a small matter to wrangle about. What we want to consider more seriously is the affiliation. That means to the Association about \$100.00. You know probably in January or February the Association will want to go to Annapolis and to put up a good fight there, and do some entertaining from what I have heard, and unless we have money in the treasury we cannot do it. The Association is more flourishing now than it was a year or two ago. The other time the payment was to be made to the National Association there was considerable wrangling. I remember some of us put our hands in our pockets and paid the N. A. R. D. This Association had affiliated, and I have never learned why it dropped this affiliation with the National body.

MR. HANCOCK: I as a member of this Association am willing that I should be taxed for the relief of the retailer, although I am not a retailer. It seems to me if there is a principle involved in these resolutions we should consider that the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, while it represents trade interests that is not its primary object, and it has so many interests that are paramount to those, it seems to me we are lugging in something that is raising objection. The intention of the Association, as I understand it, is for social purposes, to build up a more intimate relationship among the pharmacists of the State, and at the same time for diffusion of pharmaceutical knowledge, and, of course, inci-

dentally to that legislation upon trade interests. Since we have others than retailers who make up the membership of the State Association, I do not believe that it is the best thing for this Association to affiliate with the N. A. R. D. If that should be done by the pharmacists of Baltimore it ought to be done by an auxilliary association of the city, acting in unison and simplicity, representing the pharmacists of the State of Maryland in their trade relations and nothing else. The primary object of the N. A. R. D., and the only object that I know of that Association, is to regulate the prices of medicines. It has no other object, if I understand correctly. Hence it should be kept in its simplicity, and all this auxilliary work should be done as an original organization. I do not believe it is wise to complex this body by subjects that are not bearing directly upon its aims and objects, and that would embarrass it to some extent. We know the Association is small, and will likely continue to be small. It will not represent the full body of pharmacists in the State, while it represents the best interests of pharmacy; there are other interests than that of prices. There are interests of legislation. The matter of getting a pharmacy law passed for the State of Maryland is far greater than getting an adjustment of prices. I have no confidence in the N. A. R. D. being able to accomplish the object for which it is striving. While it may ameliorate conditions, I do not believe the N. A. R. D. will ever achieve the object for which it has been organized. I believe it would be better not to affiliate with it to that extent. We could give it our moral recognition. If we go beyond that, I think we have transcended the bounds of our true duty to ourselves.

SECRETARY: I simply rise to say in explanation of my previous remarks: the idea is not that I am unfavorable to the resolution of affiliation, but to paying the expenses of said delegates from the treasury as it is. If this was amended in some form to provide for the expenses, I would be in favor of the resolution, but I oppose the expenses being taken from the treasury.

MR. ANDERSON: The matter of per capita tax of this Association is something to which I agree; the matter of paying the expenses of the delegate is of little importance. The members of

this Association are members of the N. A. R. D. in Maryland, and the delegate they send can be commissioned to represent the Association.

MR. HYNSON: I want to say I am simply doing justice where justice should be done. Mr. Hancock has been benefited as much as anybody here by the removal of the stamp tax. He has gotten more out of it than the retailer. The N. A. R. D. did more to get the repeal of the stamp tax on proprietary medicines than anybody else.

MR. SMITH: There was a committee formed by this Association, and instructed to find out whether the State of Maryland wanted to affiliate with the N. A. R. D. We sent out almost six hundred letters, and got three replies. It does not seem to me that the druggists want to affiliate.

MR. HANCOCK: Mr. Hynson is always reflecting upon my motives and remarks. I stated plainly that I was willing as a member who is not a retail pharmacist to contribute not only in one way but in any way to the relief of the retailer. It is not that I object to the principle involved, if I saw there was any chance to accomplish anything, but I do not think we are able to do it. As for the past, I do not think we should take any action on it all. Mr. Hynson and other delegates who have represented this body did so sincerely, and it was proper that they should be paid. and it would be improper to consider a suggestion to reimburse the money they received. I only speak from what I know of the great body of pharmacists who are entirely indifferent to all organized work. They never favor anything. They are a set of kickers to anything that is proposed by a small body of men.

MR. FOSTER: We confuse matters very much. We would almost annihilate the whole thing. I am in favor of anything that will help the pharmacist. If the Association is rich enough to pay a delegate, let it pay it. At this time, I think we should just simply appoint the delegate, and that will cover the ground.

DR. DOHME: I take issue with Dr. Hancock as usual. I think it is eminently most prominently in line for the Association to aid in the N. A. D. R. cause. The fourth word in the preamble of our constitution, "Whereas, to promote progress, etc.," indicates our action. It seems to me that if the profession of our State are in danger, we should take some action. The committee which has canvassed Baltimore city has found a lamentable condition of affairs due to ruinous prices, and it seems to me it is eminently proper to put our shoulder to the wheel and try the only available means of ameliorating this condition. It seems to me that there is no better way in which you can spend your money than by trying to ameliorate the condition of your brothers in the profession. They are badly off because they cannot get good prices and cannot make enough to live on. If you can bring about some condition that will enable these men to make a living, you are looking for the welfare of these men. I am not a retailer. I have confidence in the success of this movement. All associated work of this day has been successful. Look what the workingmen have done. They control the situation. Why should not the druggists control? Let them all come together and we will try it all over again. Association is what we are after. This body holds out the hand of the helper, offers a plan that has legal support, and has been successful in the courts. It is a reliable means of controlling the prices of preparations, and in so far as it is it seems to me we should support it in its incipency, its infancy. The expense of the delegate is a very small matter as compared with what may be achieved. I am therefore decidedly in favor of giving it a trial, and it seems to me if our funds are not sufficient, it is very easy to make them sufficient by asking for a subscription.

MR. HANCOCK: The pharmacists themselves who are in the majority do not favor it, and you cannot get them to favor it unless you have some means of reaching them. I believe we should have a walking delegate in all of the large cities to call upon the druggists and educate them concerning the question. I have tried during the past year to induce pharmacists of Baltimore to join this Association. The most indifferent remarks were sometimes made about the small body of men who meet together, to the effect that they would never better the condition of affairs, etc. The thing

will only regulate itself by the process in nature, which always brings order out of disorder. They have got to bear the burden until they get sore of it, and then they will look for relief themselves.

MR. FOSTER: I have been laboring under a misapprehension. It seems we had our Association intact with the N. A. R. D. Mr. Hancock speaks about the small number that represents all the druggists of Maryland. Our actions are noted more than we think for, and I think under the circumstances that exist, of which I was not aware, that we should pay the expenses of the delegate to the N. A. R. D. convention to show the druggists of Maryland that the M. P. A. is looking out for their interests. I believe the expenses of the delegate or half expenses of two delegates should be borne by the Association.

MR. BECK: I have gone over this work thoroughly during the past three years. I was president of the local body of the N. A. R. D., and every effort was made to bring about results. We had about two hundred and thirty names on the roll, and everything was done to get the membership out and get concerted action. We simply found it impossible. We found the druggists toward the last were positively disgusted. Several times we used very strong methods in getting the members out to the meetings, and finally those who were really active workers in the cause got disgusted themselves. In sending out probably three hundred notices, we got about eight or ten at the meeting. I do not think there was any one more disgusted than Mr. Hynson at what had been accomplished. Every effort was made to bring about results. I feel sure this Association was disgusted with the work along that line. I certainly cannot understand Mr. Hynson's sudden change of mind. I remember two years ago, Dr. Dohme was also opposed to affiliation.

SECRETARY: In calling for the question, I simply wish to say I took the stand that I did because there are members in our Association present who frequently sit through the discussions and say nothing, and after the session, they make comments, and find fault. That must be done away with if the Association is to be a success.

When the Association adopts a thing, all should accept it. Therefore I wish to say I am heartily in favor of this.

MR. ANDERSON: As I explained yesterday, I believe it was the conditions that existed that resulted in the organization of the N. A. R. D., and the working of that Association and what it has done for the benefit of the retail trade. Why the Maryland Association, which was greatly interested in the work of the N. A. R. D. at the beginning, should have lost heart or have become discouraged, I cannot tell, excepting they did not realize the great importance of this work, and with the great importance the many hardships that had to be encountered. Until August 10, 1900, the N. A. R. D. was not in a position to protect any section in the provisions of the Tripartite agreement. If I understand it rightly, the druggists of Maryland, more particularly of Baltimore, made demands upon the N. A. R. D. to give them protection in something in which they were not ready for protection. That was the situation exactly. How different it would have been had the druggists of Baltimore asked for this protection during this last year. In evidence of this, I will call attention to different sections of the country that acting under the directions of the N. A. R. D., designating their aggressive cutters in their sections, asked protection of the N. A. R. D. in gaining the proper recompense on patent medicines in their sections, and in many instances, with the exception of those sections where circumstances were such that it made the work more lengthy, we have been able to secure for the pharmacists in those sections a definite schedule of prices. Secondly, I do not believe the N. A. R. D. can be blamed altogether for the lack of interest taken in Baltimore in the National Association work. It has been claimed that the National Association is not working upon lines that are agreeable to the druggists of Maryland. I have heard that assertion, and that is the reason I use it. I say to you that in this great country of ours, majority rules, and if Maryland is a part of a great organization, and that organization does not carry on its work in direct conformity with the ideas of the Maryland druggists, it should not be the policy of the Maryland druggists to say we will not give any aid to this movement because we think they do not carry out our ideas exactly. The National Association and

Executive Committee are compelled to follow out the policy laid down in the National Convention. If the Maryland druggists have ideas that are different from those that now exist, if they have plans such as our friend Dr. Hancock has stated of a walking delegate for each section, the Maryland druggists ought present these ideas to the N. A. R. D., and if they are good they will be put in operation. What is the position of the Maryland druggists? Make your plans so prominent and so plain that it will become the policy of your Association not to withdraw their support, not to take away their interest, because the plans have not matured, but to remain in and push so hard that their ideas will be carried out if they are better than the others; they will have success. The question has been raised as to a policy such as yours with different objects in view of affiliating with the N. A. R. D. We have state organizations all over the Union that have in their membership professional men, scientific men, and men who are not actively engaged in the retail drug business, in many cases a large proportion of the men are of this character, yet in these States they are giving their full and honest support to the N. A. R. D. I cannot believe that the State of Maryland, the pharmacists of Maryland intend to stand out against the wishes of the whole United States—Maryland and Alabama excepted—because that is the situation today. I cannot feel that I should like to go to the National Association meeting at Buffalo and report that of all of the druggists in this country there are but two States in the Union that will not assist us in our work. It does not seem possible that the druggists of Maryland will take this stand. The only object of the N. A. R. D. in reaching out and asking your assistance is that we want to make our organization so complete that nothing can stop its work. We have had the Tripartite agreement, and some of you did not like its provisions, and so it can never succeed. Supposing we grant that it cannot. We present to you at this time an agreement that can succeed, an agreement that has been upheld by the courts, and overcomes all the objections of the Tripartite agreement. In evidence of this, we would take the Kodac cases—we would take the booksellers. The Kodac people have not only received the support of the courts of this country in the maintaining of definite prices, but only three weeks ago in England a decision was rendered there upholding

the provisions of the Worcester plan. A decision where goods were bought by retailers, and although bought in a round-about way, and they claimed at the hearing that they had not received a copy of the contract with their goods, it was even proven that they had a knowledge of the contract, and the Court of England gave the Kodac people the damages specified in the contract. Now, gentlemen, we will go to the proprietors of this country and ask them to put it into effect. If we have weak points in our organization, if Maryland is not with us, if other States are not with us, they point to these things directly. Gentlemen, come to us when you have a complete organization, and we will consider this matter. Let us do it this year, let us get into line. That is another point. While you are coming into line, wanting the N. A. R. D. to show you actual facts and results, some other states are getting discouraged, as you got discouraged. Of the organizations that have failed in securing price protection on patent medicine, we have never had anything in this country that has come anywhere near equalling the N. A. R. D. There has never been the same feeling among retailers that there is today, and I tell you in these different cities where you claim the druggists are at sword's points, and will never get together, they have come together and are a unit in this matter. You organized in Baltimore thirty-four or thirty-six men a few weeks ago to get an advantage in prices. Can you break that organization today? Not a bit of it. If anything comes up against you in your organization, you get together and stop it. You should so look at it in this proposition. It is a proposition to make money for you. In the N. A. R. D. the members will come together and will oppose everything that will interfere with their plans. I say let us lay aside all the past differences, if there have been any, and let us concede the fact that the National organization is for no other purpose than to benefit you. You, each individual druggist in Maryland. That is what the organization is for. I care not what criticism may be passed by any member of the N. A. R. D. I want to say that the officers of the N. A. R. D. today are working in your interests and your interests alone. The policy in Buffalo will be to press this issue to the end, and find out just where the retail druggists of this country stand in relationship to proprietary medicine men, and we want the Maryland druggists and all other

druggists to assist us. If we fail, is it worth the fifty cents? It appears to me it is. If it is only for the trial, if it is only to prove to the retail druggists of this country where they stand, whether they can ever depend upon better prices on proprietary medicines, or whether they have got to shift out for themselves. I, as a representative of the N. A. R. D., simply ask the druggists of this Association to give us their confidence for one year. I do not care anything about the per capita tax. If you can give us the affiliation, whereby we can claim Maryland as part of our organization, and do the work in Maryland when the time comes, that is all we ask. I appeal to you to be consistent in this matter. I ask you in all consideration to join with us, and aid us in every way possible to make at least a final test for the retail druggists of this country.

SECRETARY again read the resolution, which was then adopted by a rising vote.

Resolved, That the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association affiliate with the N. A. R. D. and give it aid and encouragement, and elect delegates to next meeting of said Association. In case of one delegate being sent, his legitimate expenses are to be borne by the Association; in case of two or more delegates being sent, one-half of such expenses to be borne by the Association.

(Applause.)

MR. HYNSON: I move a vote of thanks be tendered Dr. Anderson for his address and the work he has done here.

So ordered.

DR. ANDERSON: While I appreciate that and receive that, I want to say in answer that when I accepted the presidency of the N. A. R. D., I realized that I was accepting the presidency of the retail druggists of this country. While I was deeply interested in the proprietary and wholesale men, the retailer has been my main interest. I appreciate the interest you have shown, and trust you will never regret the action you have taken.

SECRETARY read second clause of resolution.

Resolved, That this Association fully indorses this plan of price protection, and calls upon the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. to make

all possible arrangements in detail for the adoption and enforcement of price protection as a part of the N. A. R. D. plan so soon as may be possible.

ADOPTED.

PRESIDENT: The next order of business is new business.

SECRETARY: I have two names for membership—Mr. George Vogel, of Baltimore, and Mr. J. H. Truitt, of Salisbury, Md.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the Messrs. George Vogel and J. H. Truitt be elected as members of this Association.

Carried.

PRESIDENT: Has any member of the Association any new business to offer? We will be glad to hear from them if they have. If not, we will proceed to the report on queries Nos. 16 to 20.

PRESIDENT: Members will give attention to the reading of reply to query No. 16 by Dr. Dohme.

DR. DOHME:

QUERY XVI.

BY A. R. L. DOHME.

Acetic acid has been suggested as a menstrum for the exhaustion of drugs by percolation in place of alcohol, and the firm that suggested it has already placed on the market fluid extracts made by this process; in fact, they were exhibited here in this Casino two years ago, when we met here. The prime reason for the suggestion is the item of reduction of cost, due to the 1,000 per cent. tax the Government so unjustly places upon medicines containing alcohol. There is no possible excuse for this tax, for it was shown at the trial of the celebrated Dunlap vs. The United States case, in the Supreme Court of the United States, that more revenue is lost to the Government by illicit distillation of whiskey than could possibly occur by the flaws of the machinery controlling the use of alcohol for medicinal purposes and in the arts. Secretary Carlisle's contention that it is impracticable to control the use of alcohol for the arts was a subterfuge to protect the Treasury of the United States at a time when by bad legislation it was in dire straits, and the panic of 1893 resulted, and was not founded on fact. The use of alcohol in the arts can be controlled, for it is so controlled in

other countries, and the United States has always been equal to any emergency. The difference in cost of the two menstrums is considerable, viz., acetic acid costs about 3 cents a pint and alcohol about 35 cents a pint, of which 32 cents is Government tax. While this would undoubtedly be an advantage to the consumer by reducing the cost of prescriptions to some extent, it would not benefit the pharmacist, as he would have to reduce the cost of his prescriptions, and thus reduce the amount of his business and with it the net profit, since he would have to reduce the per cent. of profit with the net amount of the prescription. He might want to maintain the same profit, but competition would soon force him to reduce this per cent. of profit until it reaches his present per cent. of profit. In that case he would be worse off, as the basis of his percentage would be less by the amount of the reduced cost of the whole prescription. Thus the reduced cost of the menstrum operates against the pharmacist, and the apparent advantage is not a real one. The question as to the desirability or advantage of the acetic acid menstrum is a complex one, and divides itself into several parts: First, does it exhaust the drug as completely? second, is the finished product as representative of the drug as the official product? third, will the finished product keep as well? fourth, will it answer the same purposes, and cause no trouble in compounding prescriptions formerly compounded with alcoholic menstrum preparations? The first question is answered by stating that for some drugs it answers probably as well, *e. g.*, nux vomica, opium, cinchona, ergot, jaborandi, and, in general, alkaloid-containing drugs; but for others it does not, *e. g.*, aloes, cubeb, buchu, capsicum, wild cherry, colocynth, rhubarb, senna, jalap, etc., and, in general, resin or oleoresin-containing drugs. All the drugs it is used for produce a fluid extract that contains acetic acid and smells of it, thus disguising the smell and taste and changing the reaction from neutral to acid. The second question is answered by about the same statement as the first, viz.: For alkaloid-containing drugs it yields as representative a preparation probably, but not for the resin or oleoresin-containing drugs. The third question is answered by a negative reply, as these acetic acid fluid extracts practically all deposit more extensively than those made by an alcoholic acid menstrum. The fourth question is where the acetic acid extracts meet their fate, as it is self-evident that when you have calculated on so much alcohol to hold up what you desire to add to the fluid extract in the prescription, you don't get it, and an incompatibility very frequently results. Physicians cannot be re-educated for the benefit of acetic acid extracts, and when they include a fluid extract in their prescription they will continue to calculate on the alcohol it contains for making a compatible mixture. This, then, introduces an element of uncertainty and trouble, which is not readily overcome in many cases. The Pharmacopœia Convention of 1900 has declared against acetic fluid extracts, and the entire pharmaceutical manufacturing profession has likewise condemned them, barring, of course, the firm who introduced them.

An experiment made on cascara sagrada showed that in case of this drug the acetic acid menstrum had extracted as much extractive and total

arymethy lanthroquinones as the alcoholic menstrum. The acetic fluid extract was one made by Squibb and the alcoholic one made by myself. Here are the results:

	Acetic Extract.	Alcoholic Extract.
Extractive.....	26.2 per cent.	28 per cent.
Total arymethylanthroquinones.....	2.39 per cent.	2.49 per cent.

The drug used was, of course, not the same lot, but they were merely two random original packages examined for comparison. This was somewhat of a surprise to me, and before anything condemnatory can be said in reference to the strength of these acetic acid extracts it is necessary to try each fluid extract just as I have tried the cascara, *i. e.*, extractive and active principle, using, if possible, the same lot of drugs for both preparations.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have listened to this reply to query No. 16. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

MR. HANCOCK: I move that the query just read be accepted with thanks.

DR. DOHME: I would like to ask if any retailers present have had any experience with these acetic extracts.

MR. SMITH: I was the first person in Baltimore to have such extracts. I have a large veterinary trade. One surgeon—Dr. Barron—tried acetic extracts in several cases and they would not act. He said the horse would not take the second dose of it. I also had a physician who tried Cascara Sagrada on a lady, and had no results at all. The patient finally refused to take it.

MR. HYNSON: We have had no experience. I have heard that the principal sale is among veterinarians.

MR. PATTON: I must confess that we have never had any experience with these acetic extracts. There are some articles in which acetic acid may be a better solution. Squill, for instance, and opium. It seems to me the whole virtue lies in their cheapness and it is a queer anomaly that a house that has always charged big prices for their goods has now come down to offer a cheap article.

MR. HYNSON: Squibb is now getting out a baby powder. They have also gone into household supplies; they are not so bad as the Baby Powder. The association of Talcum Powder as it is on all bill boards is quite a come down, to my mind.

PRESIDENT: Query No. 16 as answered by Dr. Dohme is accepted with thanks.

SECRETARY: Inasmuch as queries Nos. 17, 18 and 19 have not been answered, and there is a good bit of business before us, I move that we proceed to query No. 20, which has been answered.

So ordered.

SECRETARY: This query has been answered by Mr. Maisch, who wrote me he expected to be present in time to read his paper, but as he is not present, I will read it.

MR. WIESEL read the report as follows:

There has been a great deal said and suggested in reference to Query No. 20, "What to Drop or Add to the Pharmacœpœia?"

In looking over the pharmacœpœia and then passing judgment on the preparations that should remain or be dropped from that once valuable book of preparations, it is rather a difficult question to answer, as there are two points to take into consideration: one is the professional, and the other, the commercial or the money view. Taking the professional view of things, I would suggest dropping the materia medica portion of the book, and there are a great many preparations that can be dropped, such as chromic acid and those that are seldom used, and adding preparations that are daily used, such as cliz, pepto-mangan et ferri, sol. phos. soda, antiseptic solution and powder, elix. saw palmetto, elix. heroin and elix. heroin with terpin hydrate and elix. heroin with codeine, sy. white pine comp. and preparations of that class which are used by the profession daily. I would also suggest the addition of tablets, cliz. wines and ess. of pepsin, etc. I would suggest the recognition of the biological preparations—serum and antitoxine. By that I mean to furnish the pharmacist with an idea of what they are and how they are prepared, and also give the purity tests of the much-used synthetical preparations and chemicals; in other words, make it a book of formulas and tests, so that the pharmacist can make his own preparations and cope with the manufacturers.

In answering Query 20 as I did, I had to take into consideration the progress of the times, that is, how pharmacy is being conducted today. The advance in the scientific portion of pharmacy and chemistry has made a great many changes commercially, and the manufacturing pharmacist,

with his ready-made U. S. P. preparations and his so-called proprietary articles, with literature sent to the profession, has displaced the Pharmacopœia, therefore I think it is necessary for the revisers of the Pharmacopœia to give us a book in accordance with the advance of the times and the progress of pharmacy; in other words, make it a book of pharmaceutical formulas, a book for the condition of the times, so that the pharmacist can look with pride and say that his preparation was made to the standard of the Pharmacopœia.

Also would suggest, if the above does not meet with the approval of the Association, then let the National Association publish a "Pharmacy" that will embody the principle that is referred to.

DR. DOHME: I have listened with some interest to the reading of this paper, because it comes in line with the work I am actively engaged upon at present. Mr. Maisch evidently believes in poly pharmacy, as it is called. I think in some respects it is justified by the condition of affairs today, but I think he has gone too far. I do not think it exactly proper to make a National Formulary out of the United States Pharmacopœia. That is what he is practically doing. We have a well known and widely distributed book for that purpose, but I cannot help but agreeing with him for the adoption in the Pharmacopœia of several poly pharmaceutical preparations he mentions, and if possible I should like to have the sense of this meeting, because when I speak to the Revision Committee in connection with Professor Caspari, it is regarded as representing Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and one or two other states, namely, that this book should consider and recommend such poly pharmacy preparations as are used extensively and whose uses have continued over a great number of years, which demonstrates that they are as much of a stand-by for physicians as calomel or anything in use. I include in that category, Elixir Phos. Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, Syrup White Pine Comp. and preparations along that line—preparations that are used, perhaps, I should say 50 per cent. more than 80 per cent. of the preparations in the Pharmacopœia today. It is demonstrated that these are most popular among physicians as well as pharmacists. My views on this matter at first received but scant support. I maintained my position with vigor, and I have received a letter while I have been here from Professor Remington stating he thought the tide had turned, and that the sentiment was coming around in favor of the adoption of

these preparations. In reference to the list to be dropped from the Pharmacopoeia, I am very glad to say that Mr. Maisch has been a very good guesser, and I do not think there is one he has mentioned that has not been dropped. Of course there are many others, but every one he has mentioned has been dropped. If it seems proper, I should like to have a vote, or the sense of this Association, as being somewhat of an assistance in maintaining this point in the Committee of Revision in reference to the matter of introduction or non-introduction of so-called poly pharmaceutical preparations; such as elixirs, compound tinctures, etc.

MR. HANCOCK: I think Mr. Hynson has some remarks to make. I am sure we would all like to hear from him.

MR. HYNSON: I had not thought of speaking to the Association, but since the wise sooth-sayer has put such honor upon me, I can get up now and occupy as much time as I please. I know that Mr. Hancock has very little more to say—he has said so much—so I will spare his feelings by saying it myself. I am strictly in favor of Dr. Dohme's suggestion. Such preparations that have been tried and used constantly and promiscuously among physicians should be introduced into the Pharmacopoeia. There is only one trouble, and that is the adoption of the proper formulas. For instance, for Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, there is no fixed formula. I should think you could take the National Formulary as a kind of introductory to the Pharmacopoeia, and could take its formulas for such preparations to be introduced into the Pharmacopoeia. After a formula has been used in the National Formulary it could be adopted by the Pharmacopoeia. I think these preparations that are known to be popular should be introduced into the Pharmacopoeia.

MR. HANCOCK: My feeling has been in favor of the simples of the Pharmacopoeia, as far as it is possible. I think a great improvement has been made in late years in the adoption of the unofficial formulary, and I think it is much better to have that distinctive classification of simples as far as possible, and let such preparations as Syrup White Pine Comp. and Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine be published in the Dispensatory which every

pharmacist has, and the Pharmacopoeia would thus be a better classification.

DR. DOHME: As usual, I have to put my fist in Dr. Hancock's face. I think the Doctor is away off. In the first place, the National Formulary is not official, never will be official, and the percentage of physicians who ever get hold of it is so small that you could not see it on paper. I do not care what efforts you make, they do not bother about National Formulary preparations. I do not consider the National Formulary a standard. The average pharmacist does not use it. They use Caspari-Maisch's Dispensatory to some extent; the doctor is going to demand the U. S. P. formula in most cases. What is the result? The large manufacturers will adopt the U. S. P. formula. Why? The doctors will be demanding that. Consequently it will bring into the armamentarium of the pharmacist a uniform Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, etc., and you will never get it in any other way. I do not see why the Pharmacopoeia should remain a book of simples, when the very things you are using all the time and mostly you have not got any others are always in demand, simply because men like Dr. Hancock, Professor Oldberg and some college professors, particularly Oldberg, men of that kind who are workers on theory alone, and not on practice, are opposing it. I am very much surprised to know that a man who makes Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine should be opposed to having it in the Pharmacopoeia.

MR. HANCOCK: I move the paper be accepted and take the usual course.

MR. POWELL: I make motion that Dr. Dohme's suggestion be adopted by the Association, that poly pharmacy preparations be brought to the attention of the Revision Committee of the Pharmacopoeia, and be adopted.

DR. DOHME: Some of them have already been adopted. We had a vote on Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, and it has been adopted. It will probably be Caspari's formula. Elixir Cinchona has been adopted, and I think Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Codeine and Syrup White Pine Comp. have already been adopted. Elixir

Pepsin, Strychnine and Bismuth also. There are still quite a number that have not been adopted.

Suggestion adopted.

MR. FOSTER: I suggest that query No. 14, which has not been answered, be now taken up for discussion.

PRESIDENT: What is the will and pleasure of the Association in regard to taking up query No. 14?

MR. SCHULZE: I move it be taken up.

So ordered.

MR. FOSTER: I intended to prepare a paper on this query, but failed to do so. It is a very important query. "Lard and benzoinated lard are unsatisfactory ointment bases. Cocoanut Oil, Lanoline and Petroleum products (as vaseline) have been suggested. Experiments and conclusions are asked concerning their use." The making of ointments is one of the most unsatisfactory portions of the Pharmacopoeia. They are a trouble to keep, and I think we should pay more attention to the making of them, as we come in daily contact with them. Lard and benzoinated lard as a rule are unsatisfactory bases. Cocoanut oil I have never experimented with. Lanoline, we all know its virtues. My idea of a base for all ointments is, unless I am wrong, the ointment cold cream. Could not that be used for the base of all ointments? It may not be applicable with some chemicals, but as a base instead of petroleum products, could we not substitute the ointment cold cream? I see no reason why we should not recommend the ointment cold cream as the official base of all ointments unless otherwise specified.

MR. WIESEL: If you took cold cream for the base, you would have to change the formula of cold cream. It has too much water in it. It would not mix with an extract or resin, for instance. Take opium; it might work with opium, but not with belladonna or stramonium, because it has entirely too much water in it. I think you would have to change the formula of cold cream.

MR. HYNSON: Cold cream is entirely out of reason for an ointment base, as are all other products that contain a large amount of water, for after we keep them a little while the water evaporates and leaves a very stiff base. Of course if it is dispensed in an air-tight vessel, it keeps a long while. There are other reasons why cold cream would not be acceptable. I think benzoinated lard is the ideal base for ointments, if properly made.

Only a few weeks ago I examined the product I exhibited at the Blue Mountain House four years ago, and it was as sweet as the day it was made. The trouble is lard is taken that is not carefully made, not carefully dried and not carefully benzoinated. The whole trouble is to get an article that is not spoilt, and one that does not contain any salt, and lastly, it should be perfectly benzoinated, and this becomes an ideal base for ointments that will stand 94 to 95 degrees F. I have had quite an experience with it, and have paid close attention to it, and believe it is all we want in an ointment base, but it should be perfectly made.

MR. POWELL: When this matter came up at the Blue Mountain House I contended then, as I do now, that the first process in making a lard is the most important one. Unless you get rid of impurities then, you will have impurities throughout the whole process.

MR. HANCOCK: In years past I had considerable experience in this matter, and I was thoroughly satisfied with the benzoinated lard I used to dispense. I took great pains with it, however, and through many years of experience, was satisfied that there was no base that was so well adapted to ointments as benzoinated lard. But if you want to get good lard for pharmaceutical purposes, you cannot trust the lard of commerce. It is the hardest thing in the world to get lard, even when you ask for pure lard. The only way I found it possible to get a good lard was to place an order with the butcher and have him supply me at the proper season in the winter with the loose fat from the hog. That should be cut into small pieces, and rendered over a water bath, expressed, strained and benzoinated. I think it was in 1860 the Pharmacopoeia gave a formula for benzoinated lard, using tincture benzoin. Then another means was to tie the benzoin into a little

bag and suspend that in the melted lard, and finally strain it, and use that as benzoinated lard. The process I adopted was superior to either of these processes. I took the precaution after rendering the lard to throw it into a water jacketed filter and filter it through paper, and then I powdered the Siam benzoin, which has a more pleasant flavor. I powdered the benzoin until the fat began to harden so as to prevent the precipitation of the benzoin. When it got to the proper point of solidity I would sprinkle in the powdered benzoin and stir it so as to get a thoroughly intimate mixture. In that way the benzoin was thoroughly diffused throughout the fat. It was then put in small jars and thoroughly capped. I used bladder for this purpose, tying it over the jars. Then I set the jars away in a cool place. If I wanted to make an ointment I would take one of these jars and throw the benzoinated lard into a water-jacketed filter and filter out all the benzoin, and I had an exceptionally nice lard that I knew to be pure. The only manipulation it required to keep it was to render it and make it as far as possible anhydrous by evaporation. It would not answer for some of the purposes for which lard is extensively used, for instance, the maceration of flowers for the purpose of getting their bouquet. In that case, you have to separate the lard out in thin layers, and it takes a good deal of washing before you get the lard free of the animal odor. Then you have something that can apply for a purity process. It was formerly used altogether. Lard prepared in that way I find will keep for a long time, and the ointments that we made were thoroughly satisfactory, and I know I had some special prescriptions from physicians who knew I took such pains. The man who is making ointments from the commercial lard is using something that he knows very little about. Alkalies are used to make it white and water to make it bulky, and the lard that you get is not pure as it should be. I remember once I went to Snyder, who has a reputation as a butcher. When I told him what I wanted it for, he said I had better not take it, that I had better get it as I had before. That was a confession on his part that he did not have a lard that was perfectly pure. By the exposure of the entire surface of the lard to the entire surface of the powdered benzoin, you can see how thoroughly the odor can be extracted, and when you filter it through paper all the mechanical impurities of benzoin are removed. Besides that it has been

claimed by physicians that the hydro-carbons are not to be substituted for animal fats. You get decidedly more impression of the medicament if you have a fat base of that kind than you do when vaseline is used. Vaseline retards absorption.

PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

JULY 18, 1901.

We, the undersigned, have examined the books of the Treasurer of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and have found same correct.

JOHN M. MEISEL,
AUG. SCHRADER,
WILFRED R. JESTER.

SECRETARY: I move the adoption of this report.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on President's Address is next in order.

MR. POWELL, chairman of the committee, reported as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Pharmacy Law: The recommendation to appoint sub-committees throughout the counties meets the approval of your committee, and we recommend the incoming Legislation Committee to appoint the sub-committees and begin work at once.

II. The suggestion to have the " meeting" take place in conjunction with the semi-annual meeting at Annapolis during the organization of the House and Senate, is an excellent suggestion, and your committee recommends favorable action at once.

III. The suggestion relative to the relations existing between druggist and physician are referred to the committee to confer with medical societies.

IV. The consideration of the Worcester plan is referred to the Committee on Trade Interests, and we suggest that this committee make a thorough investigation of this subject and report at the session of this meeting.

V. A special committee should be appointed on suggesting a suitable memorial to the memory of W. M. Proctor, Jr. (1) We recommend the

establishment of a research laboratory ,if it can be properly maintained. (2) This failing, we recommend the annual presentation of a medal for the best work on pharmacy.

WM. C. POWELL, *Chairman.*

WM. FAUST,

A. R. L. DOHME.

MR. HANCOCK: I move the adoption of the report.

PRESIDENT: The report stands adopted.

PRESIDENT: We will hear from Mr. Foster, chairman of the committee, to report on time and place of next meeting.

MR. FOSTER: The committee report that the place of the next meeting be at Blue Mountain House on or about June 20, 1902. We cannot state the exact date, inasmuch as we do not know when the Blue Mountain House opens. We are informed it opens about June 20. At or about that time the Pennsylvania Association meets at Buena Vista. We have decided to hold our meeting at the same time as that State Association, and therefore the committee reports that the next meeting of the Association take place at Blue Mountain House on or about June 20, 1902.

MR. HANCOCK: I move the report of this committee be adopted.

So ordered.

MR. FOSTER: I recommend that the chairman of our executive committee correspond with the chairman of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Association, and ascertain whether the date we have set will suit them.

PRESIDENT: Next in order will be installation of officers.

MR. HYNSON: We had better take up the recommendations in the president's address.

SECRETARY: Shall we take them up seriatim or as a whole?

DR. DOHME: Seriatim.

Secretary read first recommendation.

Pharmacy Law: The recommendation to appoint sub-committees throughout the counties meets the approval of your committee, and we recommend the incoming Legislation Committee to appoint the sub-committees and begin work at once.

MR. HYNSON: I move the adoption of this recommendation.

So ordered.

Secretary read second recommendation.

The suggestion to have the "rally meeting" take place in conjunction with the semi-annual meeting at Annapolis during the organization of the House and Senate, is an excellent suggestion, and your committee recommends favorable action at once.

MR. HYNSON: I move the adoption of that section.

DR. DOHME: I would like to know if it is the sense of the meeting that the members will have the privilege of freely using libations at Annapolis.

PRESIDENT: That depends, I suppose, upon the amount of revenue voted to their disposal.

Second recommendation adopted.

Secretary read third recommendation.

The suggestion relative to the relations existing between druggist and physician are referred to the committee to confer with medical societies.

So ordered.

Secretary read fourth recommendation.

The consideration of the Worcester plan is referred to the Committee on Trade Interests, and we suggest that this committee make a thorough investigation of this subject and report at the session of this meeting.

Already acted upon.

Secretary read fifth recommendation.

A special committee should be appointed on suggesting a suitable memorial to the memory of W. M. Proctor Jr.

We recommend the establishment of a research laboratory if it can be properly maintained.

This failing, we recommend the annual presentation of a medal for the best work on pharmacy.

MR. HANCOCK: I think we ought to consider in that memorial matter the effect it will have upon the world at large. For that reason, I have been in favor of a monument or bronze statue being erected to Professor Proctor. Every pharmacist should know Professor Proctor. We should bring before the world the fact that we have a man great enough in our profession to deserve a monument.

Fifth recommendation adopted.

MR. FOSTER: Mr. President, the next business will be the election of a delegate to the N. A. R. D. convention.

SECRETARY: Another matter that has been overlooked is the election of the Committee on Trade Interests. I think it would be well to have the Committee on Nominations retire and select their Committee on Trade Interests.

SECRETARY: As important matters are soon to follow that will close the meeting of the Association, I think it would be well to despatch some one to hunt up all the officers-elect and absent members and friends of the Association.

PRESIDENT: We will hear the report of the Committee on Nominations.

MR. HANCOCK: The committee are ready to report as follows for Committee on Trade Interests:

W. E. Brown, chairman, Baltimore; R. S. McKinney, Taneytown; Oscar E. Ross, Baltimore; John M. Wiesel, Baltimore; Wm. C. Powell, Snow Hill.

PRESIDENT: Secretary please read the nominations.

W. E. Brown, chairman, Baltimore; R. S. McKinney, Taneytown; Oscar E. Ross, Baltimore; John M. Wiesel, Baltimore; Wm. C. Powell, Snow Hill.

MR. HANCOCK: I move that the president cast the ballot for the Committee on Trade Interests.

PRESIDENT: I take pleasure in casting the ballot for the names read by the secretary.

PRESIDENT: Next in order will be election of delegate or delegates to the next meeting of the N. A. R. D.

MR. HYNSON: I move that the election of this delegate be referred to the Committee on Trade Interests with power to act.

MR. FOSTER: Mr. President, that delegate ought to be elected by this meeting, and not by a committee. I make amendment to the motion that the delegate be elected at this meeting.

MR. PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the Committee on Trade Interests be empowered to appoint the delegate to the N. A. R. D. convention at Buffalo. This has been amended by a motion that the Association elect the delegate. The question is now on the amendment, that the Association shall elect the delegate to the N. A. R. D. We are now to vote on the amendment.

Carried.

SECRETARY: Before we elect the delegate, I would like to state that the by-laws or constitution of the N. A. R. D., the constitution I believe it is, allows a certain number of delegates to the N. A. R. D., that is, allows one delegate for each hundred members or fraction thereof. According to our present standing, we would be entitled to three delegates. The Association should take that into consideration when electing their delegate.

PRESIDENT: It appears to me it would be a good plan for the Association to elect one delegate and give him power of three. I do not think this Association is in a financial condition to send as many as two or three delegates. I suggest that we appoint one delegate.

MR. HANCOCK: If that is within the pale of the law, I am heartily in favor of it. I make a motion that we go into the election of one delegate and give him the power of three.

DR. DOHME: I would like to amend that motion by suggesting that a second delegate be elected, provided he goes at his own expense. If any one wants to go at his own expense, he should not be debarred from the privilege.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the Association now go into the election of a delegate to the N. A. R. D. of two delegates, the second delegate at his own expense, and the first delegate at the expense of the Association.

DR. DOHME: I suggest if the first delegate goes alone, he should have the power of three; if the second delegate goes with him, the second delegate is to have the power of voting one of the three votes, and the first delegate the power of two votes.

MR. HANCOCK: I think the simpler way would be to elect one delegate with the understanding that we pay his expenses, and then elect two alternates without saying anything about expenses. If we do not authorize the expenses to be paid, they cannot expect it.

DR. DOHME: I maintain my amendment.

PRESIDENT: That amendment has been accepted by Mr. Hancock. That makes it an original motion.

Adopted.

MR. HANCOCK: I will nominate for that position our silver-tongued orator, Mr. Hynson, who is always able to represent himself and any association with which he may be connected.

Motion made and seconded.

MR. HYNSON: I nominate W. E. Brown for the position. He is an active retailer, a man who is interested in one of the features very largely, and he has not been to an N. A. R. D. meeting. I think it is very desirable that we get as many members to the

N. A. R. D. as possible. I take great pleasure in nominating Mr. W. E. Brown.

SECRETARY: There have been two gentlemen nominated—Mr. Hynson and Mr. Brown. If there are no further nominations, it is in order to move that the nominations be closed on these two candidates.

DR. DOHME: I move nominations be closed.

So ordered.

PRESIDENT: Secretary be kind enough to collect the ballots.

SECRETARY: The vote is, Mr. Hynson 8 and Mr. Brown 4.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the result of the ballot just taken for the delegate to the meeting of the N. A. R. D. The vote stands 8 for Mr. Hynson and 4 for Mr. Brown. I therefore take pleasure in announcing Mr. Hynson as delegate.

MR. HYNSON: I wanted it to be the expressed sentiment of the Association for either Mr. Brown or me to go as delegate. I want to say in accepting this, I do it simply for the Association, for the pharmacists of Maryland. If I can be of any use to them, I want to serve them. I have done some work for this Association and for the National Association. With your help, I will go there to represent the retail druggists in their interests at the Buffalo meeting of the N. A. R. D. When I come back here and have done what I have, please uphold me for one year. Because you are really responsible for my acts during the next year. I tell you I will go there and completely hide every feeling that I have, every idea I have, if you will give me the concensus of the opinion of the druggists of Maryland. I want to go there representing my constituents. If I represent my constituents, I think they ought to stand by me.

PRESIDENT: We will now proceed to elect the alternate.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that we go into the election of the alternate for the N. A. R. D.

Motion prevails.

DR. DOHME: I nominate Mr. W. E. Brown.

MR. SCHULZE: I move nominations be closed.

So ordered.

MR. HYNSON: I move that Mr. Brown be declared the unanimous choice of this Association as alternate for the N. A. R. D.

So ordered.

MR. HANCOCK: I move we proceed to the installation of officers.

PRESIDENT: The secretary will call the list of officers as elected.

SECRETARY: Louis Schulze, President; J. Webb Foster, First Vice-President; Eli T. Reynolds, Second Vice-President; O. G. Schumann, Third Vice-President; Owen C. Smith, Secretary; John G. Beck, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT: As installation officers, I appoint Messrs. Ware and Wiesel.

Messrs. Ware and Wiesel then introduced the new officers.

MR. SCHULZE, president-elect:

Fellow-Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Ladies and Gentlemen—It is, no doubt, my place to do like a certain lady who, after receiving marked attentions from a gentleman for a period of twenty years or more, on the propounding of an old, old question to her, said: "Oh, John, this is so sudden!" Likewise, it has been so in this case, as a year ago, whilst on the way to Hagerstown, it was suggested we accept the secretaryship for one year and then be advanced to the highest office in the gift of the Association; hence "this is so sudden."

However, we wish to say right here, it was not because of this that we endeavored to serve you to the best of our ability in our previous office, and it is truly with regret that we surrender it to another, for our intercourse with the members of our Association, as well as those of sister associations while secretary, were indeed most pleasant; and what we did

whilst in that position was done solely and wholly for the welfare of our Association; but we fully realize that we have been called to a higher and more prominent office, and it is with some little apprehension we take hold of the wheel to guide the ship of pharmacy as represented by this Association during the coming year, and although we fully realize the gravity of the position we have been placed in, yet the excellent corps of officers you have associated with us assures us that the affairs of the organization will be properly conducted during this term.

The officers of an association or of any body of men cannot alone make a success of the purposes for which the body is organized, and hence we feel we have the right to use the words uttered by the great naval hero of England, Lord Nelson, in the battle that made him famous, namely: "England expects every man to do his duty." So, too, as the President of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, we have a right to say: "We expect every member to do his duty," not only in the payment of dues, but in doing such work as might be assigned him by any officer or committee, or anything else that lies within his power to increase interest in and carry out the aims of our Association, and in avoiding all discord and contention, except that noble contention, or rather emulation, as to who can best serve and best agree.

In another six months there will convene at Annapolis the body which bi-annually assembles there to wear out the furniture of the State House, and we are glad that that city has been selected as the place of our next semi-annual meeting; and when the call goes forth from the Legislative Committee for that meeting let every individual member make it his business to be present, being fully prepared to convince the assemblage of solons of the necessity for the legislation asked by us, and should the entire Association come, we feel sure when we meet in annual meeting one year hence we *will have* a pharmacy law in Maryland.

In conclusion, we would say it will be a special pleasure for us to preside over this body at the next annual meeting, as said meeting is to be jointly with that of our sister association in Pennsylvania, and so far as he represents you, Pennsylvania will be in the majority, because half of him, and that "the better half," is Pennsylvania.

Thanking you for the honor bestowed, we close, in the hope that one year hence the Association will be far in advance of its present position and that all your officers will have served you to your entire satisfaction.

MR. FOSTER, first vice-president: Gentlemen, vice-presidents are somewhat like Mr. Hynson's committees. The chairman is about the whole shooting-match, and vice-presidents are only appointed for various reasons. They are necessary in case of accident to the next president, also to give weight, perhaps, to that office, and also to pay a compliment to some of our members who attend year after year. A great European traveler who visited

this country was asked upon his return to Europe why it was that the people of the United States were satisfied with the president they elected to preside over them, and rule over them, and why it was not that every one of the people in their scramble for high office did not become dissatisfied. He said he could explain it only in this way, that in all the large cities, towns, villages or crossroads or country stores, there existed in all these places, certain societies, certain assemblies and associations, and that these associations were ruled by presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries and treasurers, and that really the United States was a people composed of presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries and treasurers, so that no one was president who could not be emulated in a smaller sense, and thereby lies the secret of the satisfaction of the people with our great president. I am sure that the satisfaction that fills the breasts of the people of the United States finds its echo by the president of any association, no matter whether large or small. In the officer we have elected to be our president, we find an example of virtue rewarded. Mr. Schulze has been a hard worker for the Association, and it becomes the proper reward to him, and no doubt the satisfaction he feels in his breast at being elected to this honor will find its echo in the hearts of the loved ones at home, and they will join in the joy this office produces in his breast when he returns to his home. So the Association is to be congratulated in its choice of president, and no doubt he will adorn the laurel wreath he wears. In this connection I would further say that I hope the success of the Association during the coming year will be as broad and boundless as the blue ocean under his rule, and that his sorrow will be as light as its foam. I thank you for the honor.

(Applause.)

(Encore.)

MR. BECK (Treasurer): I wish to thank you all very kindly for the honor bestowed upon me, and if all the members will pay up their dues promptly, the treasurer will have some money to skip with. I appreciate the honor very much, and I will endeavor to do the best I can under the conditions.

(Applause.)

MR. SMITH (Secretary): Gentlemen, I have not got a speech prepared like Mr. Schulze and Mr. Foster, and I have not much to say. I have worked hard in the office I have had, and I hope I fulfilled my duties. In the office I am about to take hold of now, if my work at the end of the year will compare favorably with that of my predecessor, I shall feel satisfied. I thank you for the honor.

(Applause.)

MR. POWELL (Member of the Executive Committee): I only wish that I might emulate my predecessor, Mr. O. C. Smith, in the work he has done for the Association. I will do as well as I can, and hope you will give me your assistance in every way possible. I thank you for the honor.

MR. BROWN (Member of the Executive Committee): After so many flowery exhibitions of the English language, there is nothing left for me to say, except that I am glad to be associated with the other members of the committee, and hope that we will "Powell it along, do it up Brown, and Meredith it down."

MR. HANCOCK: I rise now to offer a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, who have ably, diligently and satisfactorily performed their duties at this meeting. I especially refer to our President, who has presided with dignity and with a clearness of judgment, and with an intelligence that we do not always find in presidents, since my friend Hynson has retired from that honorable chair. Our officers all performed their duties very satisfactorily, and the meetings have been pleasant, and I have not heard anything but commendation of the proceedings, either from our members or those who are sojourning with us. I also include in that resolution thanks to the press for the good reports they have given this meeting in the Baltimore papers. I make a motion that the retiring officers, and the press, and all who have contributed to the enjoyment of the meeting be thanked.

MR. HYNSON: In this instance, Mr. Hancock has stated so well what I meant to say that I heartily second his motion. I have never seen an Association meeting presided over with more ability

and more fairness and more satisfaction to its members, and I take great pleasure in seconding the motion which is offered. I would also like to include the thanks of the Association to the ladies for their presence here.

Motion unanimously carried.

MR. TURNER: Mr. President, members and ladies, I feel very much complimented, indeed, by the remarks of my friend, Dr. Hancock. The retiring president wishes to express to the members of this Association his sincere thanks for the unmerited honor conferred upon him in his absence at the Hagerstown meeting. It has been my whole aim and effort to make a successful president since my election as such. If I have made any error in presiding over the meetings, or otherwise, it has been one of the head, not of the heart. I certainly thank you very kindly for this complimentary vote.

MR. WARE: It seems to have been forgotten that we have here with us two presidents besides the president and ex-president of our Association. I refer to President Anderson and President Patton. We have listened with great pleasure to both of these gentlemen, and I now move that a vote of thanks be extended to them, showing our appreciation and kindly feeling toward them and their associations.

MR. HANCOCK: I heartily second that motion. They came here as strangers, and we took them in. They have been very docile. We hope they will go home, giving a good report of ourselves as well as themselves. I suppose one reason why they have departed themselves so well is that one has had his better half with him, and the other has one with him who is almost as dear. I heartily second the motion.

MR. PATTON: I desire to express my thanks for this very great compliment. I do not feel that I am among strangers, nor do I feel that I have been "taken in" much. I have been looking forward to coming here for sometime, and in coming here, I did not know just exactly the character of your meetings. I attended some of your meetings years ago, but none of them had the

interest to me that this meeting has had. I think your proceedings will be read and will be enjoyed by those who will receive them. I shall look forward to getting a copy.

MR. ANDERSON: That assertion "that you have taken us in" might be a very apt one, and I might turn the tables and say the N. A. R. D. has taken you in, and, therefore, we stand on equal grounds. I have had the pleasure of attending many State pharmaceutical association meetings during the last few months, and, while I must say that most of them have been more largely attended than yours, I can say that the interest in your meeting has been very great, and that the working members are desiring of more support on the part of the members of this Association of Maryland. All the members of your Association are evidently not familiar with the good work you are doing, and the interesting meetings you have, or you would have a much larger attendance. I hope the work will continue, and that those who are at the helm will use every endeavor to keep the good work for the interest of pharmacy going along. We should remember that as citizens of this Union, we are citizens of the grandest country on the face of the globe. We represent a profession that is second to none in this grand Union, and we should see to it that it occupies that high position which it must and is able to occupy and represent among the people of this great land.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT: I now declare the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association meeting adjourned to meet in twentieth annual session at the Blue Mountain House at such time as the Executive Committee may decide.

Adjournment.

QUERIES SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
PHARMACY AS TOPICS FOR PAPERS TO BE READ
AT THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

QUERY 1.—*Tincture Kino*.—To what is the thickening due?

QUERY 2.—*Wood Alcohol*.—Is it a poison itself or are the poisonous properties due to impurities?

QUERY 3.—So-called Liquid Beef Preparations.—Are they nutritious or stimulating?

QUERY 4.—Mustard and Borax. Are they pure as found in commerce?

QUERY 5.—Outline a good system of bookkeeping for druggists.

QUERY 6.—What is the objection to keeping Basham's Mixture made?

QUERY 7.—Outline a plan of work for the N. A. R. D. that would be most beneficial for the retail druggist.

QUERY 8.—*Tincture Vanilla*.—Is that made from Vanilline as good as that made from the bean? Samples desired.

QUERY 9.—What constitutes legitimate Pharmacy?

QUERY 10.—Is Pharmacy a proper calling for women?

QUERY 11.—Is it good business policy to make window displays of preparations, other than your own?

QUERY 12.—Is the Acacia of commerce up to the U. S. P. regulations?

QUERY 13.—Give method of preparing the most presentable emulsion of Pumpkin Seed. Give samples.

QUERY 14.—Give best method of keeping Spirits Nitrous Ether. Samples desired.

QUERY 15.—What advantage does a course in a College of Pharmacy offer over experience in a good pharmacy?

QUERY 16.—Should there be a law prohibiting repetition of prescriptions and dispensing of remedies containing Cocaine. Outline same.

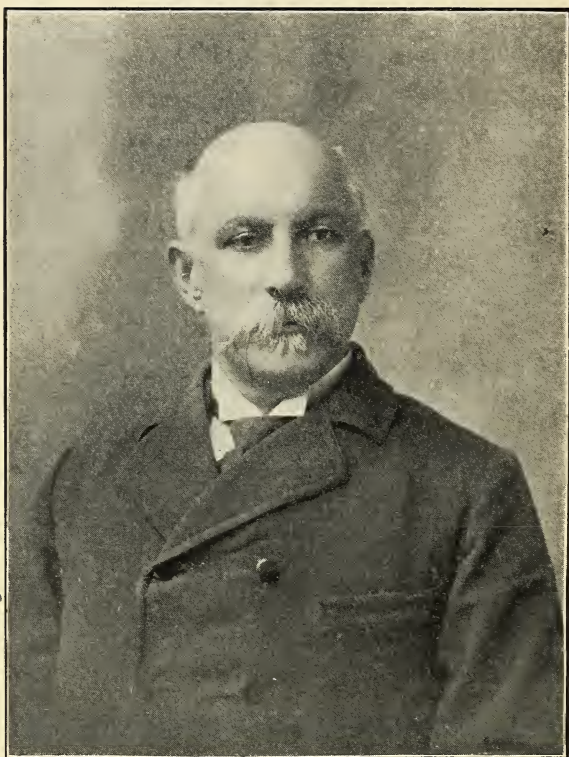
QUERY 17.—What causes and what is the composition of the precipitate in Elixir Ferri Quinine and Strychnine, N. F.?

QUERY 18.—Physicians not specifying how should capsules be dispensed? In mass or dry?

QUERY 19.—Should State Board Examinations be practical or theoretical, or how much of each?

QUERY 20.—Give general outline for preservation of stock.

Obituary Notices.



THE LATE AUGUSTUS PROSPERI

In Memoriam.

AUGUSTUS PROSPERI died December 8th, 1900, at his home in Annapolis, Md. Our fellow member, John T. Oursler, writes: "Mr. Prosperi was a most estimable man; a man of sterling integrity. I was associated with him here at the Naval Academy, for twenty-two years. He was in his 56th year when he died. Washington, D. C. was his birthplace, and he studied pharmacy with a Dr. Walch of that city. He served as drummer-boy during the Civil War, and was subsequently appointed Apothecary on the U. S. S. "Santee," at the Annapolis Naval Academy, which position he held for about thirty-two years.

"In 1898, Congress passed an Act, creating the grade of Pharmacist in the Navy; twenty-five of the Apothecaries of the Navy were warranted as Pharmacists, Mr. Prosperi being one of them. Having been in the U. S. service during both the Civil and Spanish Wars, his credits gave him forty-five years' service, while the Law required only forty years. When he received the title of Pharmacist, he was given the rank of Warrant Officer, after which he was transferred to 'Sick Quarter' and did duty with me.

"He was placed on the retired list in July, 1900, by reason of long service.

"While making some slight exertion at his home, he was seized with a hemorrhage from the chest and died suddenly. A wife and four children survive him. These he left in comfortable circumstances. His remains were given a military funeral."

His old friend E. J. M. Button, a member of this Association, writes: "I was associated with Augustus Prosperi, professionally and socially, for more than thirty years; during which period I had daily intercourse with him; I always found him to be a congenial friend and companion, honest and upright in all his dealings."



THE LATE JOHN IGNATIUS GROSS, M. D.

In Memoriam.

JOHN IGNATIUS GROSS, M. D., died December 14th, 1900, of heart failure, at his residence, 1435 Orleans street. Age 61 years.

Dr. Gross was a useful and highly respected man. He was successful both as physician and pharmacist. His genial sympathetic nature won for him many devoted friends. He was graduated from Loyola College, and in 1865 was graduated from the University of Maryland School of Medicine. For thirty years he conducted a Pharmacy and medical practice, at the corner of Caroline and Orleans streets.

Mr. A. Laponsaille was the active pharmacist for several years and at the death of his uncle succeeded to the ownership and management of the pharmacy.

Dr. Gross was a cousin of the late Archbishop Gross, and the late Rev. Mark Gross. His wife died eight months previous, after a lingering illness. His untiring devotion and grief for her loss hastened his end.



THE LATE CHARLES ARENDT, PH. G.

In Memoriam.

CHARLES ARENDT, PH. G., Died March 8th, 1901.
Mr. Arendt was graduated from the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1887.

He was 39 years old ; was born in Allegany County, Md. He came to Baltimore when a youth and engaged with Dr. Richard Sappington, to learn Pharmacy. He remained with Dr. Sappington about ten years. On leaving the Doctor he opened a pharmacy at 900 Canton street, which he conducted successfully to the time of his death, about ten years.

Dr. Sappington regarded him as an intelligent, attentive and trusty pharmacist whose services he was sorry to lose.

His widow was his assistant in the pharmacy and with the knowledge gained from her late husband is conducting the business with the help of a Registered Pharmacist.

In Memoriam.

E. H. BARTLETT, JR., Died April 2nd, 1901, at Elkins, W. Va.

Mr. Bartlett was a graduate of the Maryland College of Pharmacy of the year 1896. He had a Pharmacy at Elkins and was doing well, with very bright prospects, but an attack of typhoid fever abruptly ended his hopes. He was elected a member of this Association last year. April 6th, his remains were interred at his former home, Oakland, Md.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

The Executive Committee of 1900-01 used every means in their power to make their part of the meeting a grand success, as the Chairman told you when he was elected to that office that, with the aid of his associates, Messrs. Bond and Rudy, he would guarantee you all a glorious good time, and judging by the pleasant looks and words seen and heard from all sides, their efforts were not in vain.

The prize this year we think way above anything that we have had heretofore, and we can thank our Executive Committee, as well as the donators of the prize.

The Executive Committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association desire to express their sincere thanks to the following donors, who by their generous gifts have enabled them to offer such an elaborate and enjoyable programme:

William H. Brown & Bro.; Smith, Kline & French; Sharp & Dohme; F. A. Davis & Co.; Whiteall, Tatum Co.; Gilpin, Langdon & Co.; Muth Bros. & Co.; Hance Bros. & White; Johnson & Johnson; Park, Davis & Co.; William R. Warner & Co.; The Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas Co.; Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Fairchild Bros. & Foster; Hynson & Westcott; J. Ellwood Lee Co.; Seabury & Johnson.

RESULTS OF THE GUESSING CONTEST.

FIRST DAY.

Folding one dozen powder papers, time and neatness taken into consideration (for ladies only.)

First Prize—One bottle of French extract, donated by Smith, Kline & French; Mrs. John G. Beck; time, one minute and two seconds.

Second Prize—Mrs. O. G. Schumann; one bottle of pearls of violet, donated by W. H. Brown & Bro.; time, two minutes and two seconds.

Guessing the exact weight or nearest to the exact weight of a package (contest for gentlemen). Weight of package, 28oz., 2dr. and 40grs.

First Prize—W. M. Fouch, 29½ oz., 1-3 doz. each Ferro-Manganese Peptonate and Lithiated Sorghum Comp., donated by Sharp & Dohme.

Second Prize—O. G. Schumann, 26 oz.; 100 export cigars, donated by F. A. Davis & Co.; Louis Schulze, 16½ oz.; W. C. Powell, 17¾ oz.; Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, 24½ oz.; J. W. Patton, 17 oz.; J. M. Wiesel, 22 oz.; Dr. Schuessler, 16 oz.; W. R. Jester, 17½ oz.; J. F. Hancock, 20 oz.; A. Schrader, 18 oz.; George Vogel, 19½ oz.; J. G. Beck, 19½ oz.; W. E. Turner, 15 oz. 6 dr.

Completing and giving the name of authors of ten quotations (for ladies).

First Prize—One bottle of French extract, donated by Smith, Kline & French; Miss Louise Dohme.

Second Prize—One bottle of pearls of rose, donated by W. H. Brown & Bro.; Miss Adele Dohme.

To the gentleman giving correct names of twenty-five specimens of crude drugs—Henbane, nux vomica, stillingia, cannabis indica, aconite root, coca, roman chammomile, senega, mandrake, ipecac, cascara, benzoin, calabar bean, belladonna root, lobelia, cubeb, wild cherry, catechu, senna, digitalis, black haw, colchicum root, cardamom seed, buchu, stramonium seed.

First Prize—Assortment of ten packages of assayed powdered drugs for percolation, donated by Gilpin, Langdon & Co.

Second Prize—Assortment of six packages, same as above.

There being five gentlemen entitled to first prize, all guessing twenty out of the twenty-five, the committee was at bay as to the proper manner to distribute the prizes. The committee then thought it best to divide the sixteen packages into five lots and allow each one to draw his own lot. The names are as follows: George Vogel, Louis Schulze, August Schrader, W. C. Powell, H. P. Hynson.

There being a third prize it was awarded to C. H. Ware, 1-3 tonic beef, donated by Sharp & Dohme.

The following are the other contestants: Professor Base, 18; W. M. Fouch, 15; W. E. Turner, 16; O. G. Schumann, 15; J. M. Wiesel, 16; Mr. Paton, 16; J. G. Beck, 18; J. F. Hancock, 18; W. E. Brown, 17.

Progressive Euchre.

First Prize—Gentleman's poker outfit, donated by Muth Bros. & Co.; Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, five points.

Second Prize—Lady's dressing case, donated by Muth Bros. & Co.; Mrs. Dr. Dohme, five points.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, 17th.

Swimming Match—100 Yards.

First Prize—Dr. A. Dohme; one-half gross tencentables, donated by Hance Bros. & White.

Second Prize—G. H. Dawson; one-half gross belladonna plasters, donated by Johnson & Johnson.

Third Prize—Owen C. Smith; fifty cigars, donated by Smith, Kline & French. Messrs. Ware, Weisel, Brown and Foster started in the race, but they said that the breakers was too many for them. That is why Smith got the third prize.

THURSDAY, 18th, 3 P. M.

Hen Race.

First Prize—J. W. Foster; one pound lacated pepsin, donated by Park, Davis & Co.

Second Prize—W. C. Anderson; one-half gross belladonna plasters, donated by Johnson & Johnson.

Egg Race.

First Prize—Mrs. Dr. Dohme; comb, brush and tray, donated by Muth Bros. & Co.

Second Prize—Mrs. Schumann; one pound (fancy bottle) bromo soda, donated by William R. Warner & Co.

Pool contest for gentlemen—most balls pocketed from fifteen consecutive shots.

First Prize—Dr. A. R. L. Dohme; one smoking set, donated by Muth Bros & Co; twelve balls.

Second Prize—J. W. Foster; one dozen tour sumbul comp. cordial, donated by William R. Warner & Co.; eleven balls.

Third Prize—W. C. Powell; one dozen bottles, one hundred each, Lapartu pills, donated by Sharp & Dohme; eleven balls and two scratches.

Score :

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme.....	12
F. W. Foster.....	11
W. C. Powell.....	11 ¹¹
O. G. Schuman.....	10
Dr. Schuessler.....	8
Prof. D. Base.....	7
C. H. Ware.....	6
O. C. Smith.....	6
W. C. Anderson.....	5
W. E. Brown.....	5
Louis Schulze.....	4
C. F. Ware.....	2
T. G. Beck.....	2
A. Schrader.....	0

Pool contest for ladies—most balls pocketed from fifteen consecutive shots.

First Prize—One dozen Enthymol Tooth Paste, donated by Park, Davis & Co.; Mrs. O. G. Schuman, 5.

Second Prize—One jar Crushed Fruit, donated by The Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas Co.; Mrs. Dr. A. R. L. Dohme; four balls and one scratch.

Third Prize—One dozen Enthymol Tooth Paste, donated by Park, Davis & Co.; Mrs. Anderson; four balls and three scratches.

Score :

Mrs. O. G. Schuman.....	5
Mrs. A. R. L. Dohme.....	4 ¹
Mrs. Anderson.....	4 ³
Miss Adele Dohme.....	3
Mrs. W. E. Brown.....	2
Mrs. T. G. Beck.....	1
Mrs. C. H. Ware.....	1
Miss Edith Beck.....	3
Miss Dorothy Dohme.....	3
Miss Ware.....	3

Bowling Contest—for Gentlemen.

First Prize—One show jar, donated by Whiteall, Tatem Company; T. Webb Foster.

Second Prize—One bottle Cube Morphine Sulphate, donated by Malinckrodt Chemical Works; Prof. W. C. Anderson.

Third Prize—One-fifth pint Essence Pepsin, donated by Fairchild Bros. & Foster; O. G. Schumann.

Fourth Prize—One-half dozen Aromatic Solution of Hypophosphate, donated by Hynson, Westcott & Co.; W. C. Powell.

In reading over the score you will note that the first four have the highest average. They gave the others fifteen pins.

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme.....	86	
M. T. Goldsborough.....	82	
M. L. Sohl.....	81	
Prof. D. Base.....	71	
These four gave the others a lead of fifteen pins.		
J. Webb Foster.....	78	
Prof. W. C. Anderson.....	76	
O. G. Schumann.....	63	
W. C. Powell.....	50	
J. G. Beck.....	43	—The roll was too far.
C. H. Ware.....	41	—Did not know Ware the pins were.
J. F. Hancock.....	37	—A little too old.
J. F. Leary.....	37	—Had to come too far.
O. C. Smith.....	36	—Had his hands full.
W. M. Fouch.....	31	—Just a trifle too tall.
W. E. Brown.....	31	—Not the right color.
A. Schrader.....	25	—A little too fat.
L. Schulze.....	21	—A little too slim.

Bowling Contest—for Ladies.

First Prize—Bowl and ladle, donated by The Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas Company; Mrs. W. C. Anderson.

Second Prize—Jar Crushed Fruit, donated by The Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas Company; Mrs. O. G. Schumann.

Third Prize—One dozen Enthymol Tooth Paste, donated by Park, Davis & Co.; Mrs. W. E. Brown.

Each lady bowling ten balls.

Score:

Mrs. Anderson.....	38
Mrs. O. G. Schumann.....	27
Mrs. W. E. Brown.....	23
Mrs. C. H. Ware.....	20
Mrs. A. R. L. Dohme.....	22
Mrs. T. G. Beck.....	14
Miss Adele Dohme.....	11
Miss Louise Dohme.....	10
Miss Ware.....	9
Miss Ware.....	8

RETAILERS.

									Total.
O. C. Smith.....	17	25	32	50	58	76	85	94	103—111
F. M. Weisel.....	14	22	22	27	30	50	70	83	98—105
W. C. Anderson.....	8	14	31	38	55	62	82	101	110—131
T. W. Foster.....	9	25	33	40	58	66	75	94	103—121
C. H. Ware.....	5	5	11	20	28	35	43	49	58—60
A. Schrader.....	7	12	18	24	33	43	44	44	49—53
W. M. Fouch.....	3	10	19	39	53	57	69	71	78—84
O. G. Schumann.....	6	25	41	50	59	66	70	75	92—108
T. F. Leary.....	0	6	21	30	39	46	54	60	79—88
Total.....									860

The Retailers won by 235 points.

The Retailers had three more men and the Wholesalers gave them thirty more balls. The Wholesalers had the better men and the Retailers had the better number of men.

The prize was ten gross H. P. Vials, donated by the Chesapeake Glass Company. Each bowler of the Retailers got one gross each.

REPORT OF THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The third semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association convened in Alumni Hall, Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore, December 12, 1900.

BUSINESS SESSION.

Called to order at 3.15 P. M. by President William E. Turner. Upon motion, duly seconded, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

After calling Third Vice-President William E. Brown to the chair, the President delivered the following address:

To the officers and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Gentlemen—It is with much pleasure that I welcome you to this, the semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, convened for the many purposes of protection, advancement, profit and pleasure to its members. The notable increase in interest, as well as in point of membership, is, indeed, gratifying, and should stimulate the work to greater activity in the matter of extending the benefits to be derived from such affiliation, to druggists and pharmacists throughout our State who have not as yet joined with us for the promotion and progress of our profession.

There can be no mistake in the organization of a stronger and firmer union for the promulgation of the good we hope to accomplish in the interest of our calling.

The future gives no promise of a solution for the many perplexing questions with which we are confronted, and in order to achieve our most ardent hopes, it must be done by actual hard work on the part of every

individual member of this Association, as well as to enlist and foster the interest of those of the profession who have not as yet joined with us.

A question that is of vital importance to our business interests and calling is the enactment of an *acceptable and protective pharmacy law* for the State at the approaching session of the Legislature.

We have reason, however, to be encouraged in our hope for a realization of the coveted protective measure, which for many years we have been so unsuccessful in securing, when our "Legislative Committee" is composed of such tireless workers as those who have been named for this special work, with Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, the great promoter of legislation, as the leader. We can, therefore, interpret "the handwriting on the wall," which is success crowned with victory. This is a matter that appeals to every member and to every druggist and pharmacist in the State of Maryland, the only State in the Union without a law to regulate the practice of pharmacy.

Can we as members and as business men allow this blot to continue on Maryland's fair record for bright and shining lights in the work of pharmacy? Let us get actively to work, individually and collectively, in aiding our capable "Legislative Committee" in the "fight to a finish" for a law that will protect *us*, as well as the public.

We are also interested in the work of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Has it so far accomplished the work for which it was created? It must be conceded that it has been the means of bringing the manufacturer, jobber and retailer into closer relations with each other in the matter of an understanding regarding the sales of "patents and proprietaries," but there is yet much to expect of them, and I question whether it will ever be within the province of such an association to wield sufficient power to overcome the tempting business offered the manufacturer by the irresponsible cutter.

If it ever can be accomplished the required fund must be great, and the work of very many years necessary to a complete systematizing of the scheme by which we may hope to successfully consummate its plans.

The only way, in my humble judgment, to overcome the injury and inroad made upon our legitimate business is for druggists to inaugurate a plan for the successful introduction of a complete line of attractive preparations, put up by a reliable pharmaceutical house, under one *proprietary name*, say "The National Pharmaceutical Company," or Association, and advertise them locally and jointly by the druggists, with the same push and earnestness as that done by the successful patent medicine manufacturer. But better would be the making and putting up of your own preparations, and my experience goes to prove the remarkable success and satisfaction to be obtained from such undertakings. We will then be able to control the sale of a class of goods that will continue to be annoying so long as there is a market for their purchase. Until such a plan shall have

been inaugurated, I doubt if we (the retailers) can ever expect to accomplish the work of controlling the sale of patent medicine to "cutters."

We can but deprecate the recognition given by officers of the National Association of Retail Druggists to a certain patent medicine company in consideration of a plan by which to distribute their goods and receive a consideration for the furtherance of the N. A. R. D. work. This, to my notion, is very unwholesome, and not elevating to an organization composed of representative men united for the purpose of maintaining right and justice to our business interests.

We, therefore, should and must adhere to the principles as outlined at the organization meeting at St. Louis, that the N. A. R. D. was going to stand on its own foundation.

If we as members suffer those whom we are supposed to be giving instructions in a matter of business discipline to contribute money to a fund for their own prosecution, we cannot expect other than utter failure in the work undertaken by the National Association.

If we would succeed in our work let us contribute of our means to the support of a measure in which our interests are allied.

The removal of the unjust and discriminating war tax, which continues to be burdensome to the druggist and pharmacist, is another matter of importance, and as business men, and as an Association, it behooves us to use every means at our command for the prompt annihilation of this unjust taxation upon the fraternity.

Whilst a reduction in the revenue has been recommended we must not be reconciled to a partial eradication of the injustice to which the unfortunate pharmacist has been subjected. Consequently, it is necessary for us to act promptly and wisely in our effort to remove the overhanging cloud of imposition.

That the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Ocean City from July 16 to 20, 1901, may be profitable and successful, I wish to urge upon the various committees the importance of a thorough performance of the work assigned to their hands for execution, and trust that we shall not be disappointed, but be able to refer with pride to the able and effective labors of the several committees.

To the members individually I especially appeal for their earnest effort and endeavor to be present at our next annual meeting, and to influence as many druggists as possible to become members of our craft.

We find it necessary at times to make some business as well as financial sacrifices in order to accomplish good. Let me, therefore, urge upon you the importance of your work and attendance at our annual convention.

In conclusion, permit me to return thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended your presiding officer by the officers and members of this Association. Trusting that by your continued guidance he may be able to officiate with credit to himself and honor to this Association.

Dr. Dohme moved the address be accepted, and referred to the incoming Committee on Publication, as also the local secretary.

So ordered.

The Executive Committee reported twenty-four names for membership as having been received since the annual meeting at Hagerstown.

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, chairman of the Legislative Committee, read the following report of that committee's work.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

After a cold deal at Annapolis and a stiletto in the back by the Honorable Senator from Montgomery County, bad luck to his ashes, your committee told its tale of woe to this Association at Hagerstown last June. It received in return for its failure to vary the monotony of legislative committee reports for the past fifty years, a pat on the back, an admonition that Willie was a good boy, and a reappointment to office, with an appeal that Willie might be a better boy. Willie is on his good behavior still, and is beginning to make the desires of the Association known to all its members by urging them to get as many signatures as possible to the petition which has been sent out with the letters. With these documents have gone out copies of the Legislative Committee's report, and the pharmacy bill as it is proposed to be presented to the next Legislature. These were sent out to some, but not all of the members, as it was thought undesirable to go to such expense so early in the work, but one member from each county, and from some counties two members were selected to canvass their county. If it meets with the approval of this Association, and the treasury can stand the blow, your Legislative Committee will be pleased to let out a reef, and send out the petitions and copies of the law as it is to be passed, and will be passed, and of the beautifully gotten up report of little Willie, in which he recounts with much gusto, and amidst salvos of applause from the gallery, how the Senator from Cecil County, Mr. Crothers, came up with a butcher knife and cut off Willie's pet doll's head from the rear. Your committee will continue to urge those to whom it has sent, or will send petitions by letter, to keep up the good work, and above all to rather return the list partially filled with names only reasonably fly-specked than wait until it is entirely filled with names and tincture arnica stains, balsam copaiba spots and fly-specks as well. In addition to this work, your committee, at the suggestion of the General from Charles street, endeavored to co-operate with or rather induce the Maryland National Guard to co-operate with little Willie's committee, to have its hos-

pital stewards become commissioned officers. Of course, we all know this is a put up job by friends Hynson, Street and Bond to fall into a fat job, but, nevertheless, little Willie was good-natured, and wrote the highest officer in the State, General Riggs, asking him to help us, and emulate the noble example of the United States Government to its naval stewards and of the State of New York to its hospital stewards. As we have no Teddy here to push the cause of the pharmacist along, the aforesaid General, together with his adjutant, coadjutor and sundry other lesser lights, sat on poor little Willie, and told him he had better continue to wield his pestle, and not try to mix up with affairs that were beyond his depth, especially when he, Willie, could not show up any colored flannel, gilt cord, or glittering side arms. As our General Hynson does sport this glittering finery, little Willie promptly referred the sitting letter to the General, and he now has it under advisement, and we think has worked out a plan whereby our three friends out for a fat job will not be left out quite so much in the cold as they have been, and are now, as compared with the regimental surgeon, who is a big gun in camp, and does pretty much as he pleases. If you want to know anything about surgeons in camps in real war time, what they do, or rather what they don't do, and let their vastly inferior hospital steward do, please call on Mr. Jimmy E. Harcock, who has been there, and suffering in silence saved the entire bloomin' Fifth Regiment—not from the Spanish bullets—but from something far worse than that—starvation! If Jimmy is present he should not fail to tell us how he managed to do the commissary department of the United States Army, and steal several carloads of victuals to keep the gallant Fifth from dying of starvation.

In conclusion, I owe the Honorable Senator from Montgomery County an apology for charging him with the butcher-knife crime, when the guilty gentleman was a man who had voted for our bill formerly and this time killed it. It was impossible to get more than rumors and reports as to the guilty party, as the Journal of the Senate has only just been printed, and members of the Legislature to whom I had applied could not enlighten me. I have been compelled to buy a bound set of the Journal of the last Legislature in order to get the information, and I know now positively who did the knifing. Messrs. Truitt and Bryan, who were working for our bill, told me that they had learned that it was Senator Bouic who did the work, and it was from this information that we have been blaspheming the honorable gentleman from Montgomery. Let us now transfer the blasphemy and obloquy upon the gentleman from Cecil County, and hope that he may learn in the intervening two years that he made an error.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. L. DOHME, Chairman.

Report upon motion was duly received.

H. Lionel Meredith, chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy, having sent an acceptable excuse for his absence, the following report was read by the secretary:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY.

At this time we deem it more desirable to state briefly the working of the committee since its appointment, reserving a full report until the regular annual meeting at Ocean City.

When our Honored President, Mr. Wm. E. Turner, announced the personnel of this committee, it was a grave question with the chairman whether or not he should accept the honor, having only recently been elected to a membership in this Association, and a comparatively young man, it would have appeared that a member of longer affiliation should have been appointed to this important chairmanship, so that the members of the committee would have felt themselves under a certain responsibility to lend a hand to the chairman. However, after due consideration and a mental review of past experiences with various committees and chairmanships, your appointee bowed to relentless fate, accepted the decree of martyrdom, a victim, to be singed to appease advancing pharmacy, demanded by an austere President, the official representative of this scientific Pharmaceutical Association.

Accordingly, to each member of the committee was addressed a letter of friendly import, together with a request for hearty co-operation. The special appeal in these letters was that each *favor the Association* by sending to the chairman a limited number of queries for consideration, August 11 being the limit set by the Secretary as the date for publication of the minutes of 1900 meeting.

To say that this modest request was fruitless would be untrue, for Mr. J. A. Davis, Baltimore, manifested the proper spirit, and sent queries, the chairman having cause for regret that the same did not reach him until a few days after the list of twenty queries had been forwarded to Mr. Schulze.

At a later date Mr. Chas. Schmidt, Baltimore, gladdened our heart by a kindly and considerably written letter.

As you all know Mr. Schmidt is one of the most conscientious members of our Association, and when he excused himself with a plea of pressing business, needed vacation, etc., you may count upon it that those excuses were written most reluctantly, and that is the spirit in which his letter was received and answered. As concerning the other members, we are confident we will hear from them before the next meeting, at which time we feel justified in expecting a goodly report.

Concerning the queries, we wish to avail ourselves of this opportunity to appeal to the members, who shall be appointed to consider the various queries for the Ocean City meeting, that they do not shirk the duty, *for*

duty it is. We appeal to you to make a little sacrifice and prepare the paper assigned you for your own advancement, for the advancement of the Association as well.

In query 14 we notice the word "Kaolin." How it got there is a mystery; that it should not be there is obvious!

Late in July, President Turner referred to this committee a communication from Mr. J. M. Good, chairman of Committee of Statistics, sub-committee for the Committee of Revision U. S. P., requesting a report upon desired changes in the next revision—limiting the report to November 1.

Not having received any recommendations from other members of the committee, your chairman forwarded a report of some 75 or 80 recommendations, changes which directly affect our State. Making it a special point to urge caution in establishing such a dangerous precedent as the recognition of synthetic products by the U. S. P. Committee of Revision. Mr. Good replied to the effect that the report had been carefully read by himself; that many of the points were well taken, and would be presented to his committee for further consideration.

In abstract, this has been the workings of your committee in the half year just passed, together with a careful collection of facts, which we hope to amalgamate into our annual report, and which would not be of especial interest at this time.

Respectfully communicated,

H. LIONEL MEREDITH, *P. D.*, *Chairman.*

December 10th, 1900.

This report, upon motion, was received.

There was no report from the Committee on Laws.

The Committee on Adulterations, through its chairman, H. P. Hynson, reported verbally that numerous cases of blindness had been reported at a meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, the result of drinking Essence of Ginger, made with methyl alcohol, whereupon the committee was instructed to investigate to what extent methyl alcohol was used in preparing pharmaceutical preparations, and what it contained to have such a dangerous effect. It was, furthermore, by unanimous vote, declared to be the sense of the Association that wood alcohol should not be used in making pharmaceutical preparations.

The report of the Committee on Trade Interests was read by Owen C. Smith, as follows:

MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, December 1, 1900.

Gentlemen—The committee appointed by our Association at its annual meeting at Hagerstown to consider and devise plans to organize and promote the Commercial Protective League of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, beg leave to make the following report:

A circular letter of explanation, together with constitution by-laws, copy of which we have hereunto attached, was ordered printed, and one sent to each pharmacist in this State. In all about five hundred were mailed, and to the surprise of the committee, but four responses were received, showing conclusively to your committee that this form of organization was not desired, and that the pharmacists of this State did not care to affiliate with the N. A. R. D. Another meeting of the committee was called the latter part of October, and at this meeting it was decided to abandon same as not feasible at this time.

The expense for printing and mailing the circular letter, etc., was sent to the Treasurer, who honored the same by their payment.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. BECK, *Chairman*.
OWEN C. SMITH,
WM. C. POWELL,
HY. B. HYNSON,
ROBT. S. MCKINNEY.

Dear Sir—It is generally conceded that the Retail Druggists should be organized for mutual protection and particularly just now when so much is offered by affiliation with the National Association of Retail Druggists.

At the last meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association it was thought advisable to try a new plan of organizing the pharmacists of the State, since all previous attempts to do so had been failures. These failures seemed largely due to the fact that it is almost impossible for the average druggist to get away from his place of business long enough to give the Association proper attention; in many instances relief clerks have to be employed to afford the proprietor opportunity to attend meetings.

It is believed that the druggists of the State would willingly join a league if they could be protected by it, and not be compelled to attend its meetings, while they could have control of its affairs by using the mails; a league managed by a board of trustees, which can get the will of the members by correspondence, thereby saving time and expense.

This unique plan was thought to be a good one, and we regularly elected to put the scheme in operation and to manage it for one year. We were empowered to elect a fifth member, and have duly selected Mr. Owen C. Smith, of Baltimore, who will be our chief executive officer, secretary and treasurer. Of course, the affairs of the league are to be largely in

our hands, and we promised to do the very best in our power for the welfare of our members and for the betterment of the retail drug trade. We are sure we can do much if we get the support of enough of the better druggists of the State. We shall hope to hear often from you, and shall always follow the desire of the majority.

If you think the plan feasible and are willing to join us, let us have your application, with the fee. If we do not hear from you by the fifteenth of September, we are sure that you do not care to join.

We do not intend to beg any one, and if we do not secure a membership of over one hundred at once we will return all money paid.

Yours for work,

OWEN C. SMITH.

CONSTITUTION.

OBJECT.

Article I. To concentrate the united influence of the Retail Druggists of the State of Maryland for their better protection, and especially to enable them to be represented in the Councils of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

NAME.

Article II. The name of the organization shall be the Commercial Protective League of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.

Article III. It shall be managed by a Board of Trustees composed of five members, four of whom shall be elected annually by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and the fifth member shall be elected for one year by the other four. In case of a vacancy the unexpired term shall be filled by some one duly selected by the remaining members. The Board shall elect its members to such offices as may be necessary, and shall make such by-laws for the government of the League as it may deem advisable.

BY-LAWS.

MEMBERSHIP.

I. Any retail druggist of good moral standing, who will pay his annual dues in advance, and will follow the order of the Board of Trustees, shall be eligible to membership.

RESIGNATION.

II. Members may resign at any time they see fit, but any person who has resigned can not be re-elected except upon the payment of a fee of \$25.

BUSINESS.

III. All general business shall be done by correspondence, motions shall be put and voted upon by mail. Before any motion is put to vote it must be indorsed by five members of good standing.

MEETINGS.

IV. The Board shall hold regular meetings quarterly and special meetings as often as they shall deem necessary, or when they receive a motion properly indorsed.

ANNUAL REPORT.

V. A full and detailed report shall be made by the Board of Trustees annually at the annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

DUES.

VI. Every member shall pay a fee of two dollars on or before September 1st of each year.

Robert S. McKinney, chairman of the Committee on Pure Food and Drug Laws, reported he had written the committee having the Business Bill in charge, at Washington, D. C., to push the same.

The Committee to Confer with Medical Societies reported progress, but hoped to have a good report at the next annual meeting.

Charles H. Ware, chairman of the Committee on Membership, submitted the following report:

BALTIMORE, December 12, 1900.

Mr. President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

This Committee on Membership is a new departure, made at the suggestion of Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme. As chairman of this committee allow me to say on behalf of its members that we greatly appreciate the honor of serving you in this capacity.

Our conception of the duties of this committee is that we should have the same kind of energy and enthusiasm as that possessed by our great revivalists, sometimes called evangelists, who can buttonhole the timid and the scoffers and pull them into the inquiry meetings, and finally launch

them forth full of association enthusiasm, ready to combat all the evils which prevent the druggists from being prosperous. Acting on this idea, we have sent out a circular-letter to the drug trade, written in the attractive style of the various religious tracts to the unconverted. This letter begins in large letters: "WHY DO YOU NOT JOIN THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION?"

Then further along in big letters: "THE FUTURE OF THE ASSOCIATION IS A BRIGHT ONE." Then again: "MARYLAND HAS NO PHARMACY LAW TO PREVENT IT FROM BEING THE DUMPING GROUND FOR OTHER STATES. Thence comes "CERTIFICATES OF PHARMACY" and "WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE" in big capitals also.

Greatly pleased with this display of printer's ink, your Chairman not only sent a copy to the unconverted, but also to some of the active members, and as the following letter shows, "verily pride hath a fall."

Chas. H. Ware, Chairman Membership Committee, Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Dear Sir—I have received, under date of November 1, 1900, from your Committee on Membership, the following papers: A circular-letter, an application for membership blank, a bill blank, etc. The circular-letter first contains an interrogatory, "Why do you not join the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association?" Now, I have been, as I supposed, a member of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association for two years past, *i. e.*, I have paid initiation fee, also annual dues for two years past into the hands of Wm. M. Fouch, and yet I suppose my name is not among the list of members, else your committee would not still be selecting me to join. I cannot doubt but what your committee has free access to the membership list of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. Several months ago I received a notice that I would receive a "Certificate of Competency." I received a marked copy of a paper containing names of a number of country druggists who would receive such certificates. I suppose all of these latter imagine themselves to be members of the Association. I have heard city members express surprise that country druggists take such little interest in the affairs of the Association. Now, if my suspicions are well founded, I say to you that I am not at all surprised that country druggists do not take more interest in the Association. In conclusion, I will say that I have some curiosity to know whether I am a member of the Association or not.

Yours very respectfully,

In spite of this severe criticism, I am glad to say our efforts have born fruit, and the membership of our Association has been increased by—— new since our last meeting at Hagerstown.

CHAS. H. WARE, *Chairman.*
MERCER BROWN,
W. L. ELDERDICE,
A. EUGENE WORTHINGTON,
J. HEISLEY KELLER,
Committee on Membership.

This report was accepted and the committee instructed to continue the good work.

The following report of the secretary was read:

BALTIMORE, December 12, 1900.

To the President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association:

Gentlemen—Shortly after the annual meeting of the Association my predecessor turned over to me the effects of the Association in his possession, among which were the proceedings of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth meeting of the N. W. D. A. and the annual proceedings of 1899 meeting of eleven State associations. As some of these are quite valuable, and all are of some value, it would no doubt be well to consider some method whereby they could be preserved for future reference. As soon as the office of Secretary had been fully relinquished to me every effort was made to publish the proceedings at as early a date as possible. Therefore we at once asked for bids from a number of printers on 500 copies of a 200-page book. Of these Messrs. Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., of Baltimore, being the lowest bidders, were awarded the contract. Were it not that some little delay occurred through the tardiness in replying to the Executive Committee's communication soliciting advertisements they would have been in the hands of our members about three weeks earlier, as it was we are pleased to say that of the 500 copies over 300 were distributed as follows: To our members, 12 drug journals, 5 daily papers and 4 libraries of Baltimore City, 3 medical associations, 15 pharmacy colleges, 35 State Pharmaceutical Associations, 4 national associations and 29 advertisers by the second week in October, and there still remain in the hands of the Secretary about 125 copies. As it seems that all sister associations charge a nominal price for extra copies, it would no doubt be well for us to do likewise, that is, charge about 35 cents per copy to any one desiring to have copies to present to personal friends, unless this is done in canvassing for membership.

If it were possible it is well to state that as our proceedings contain as much valuable matter as any published, we deemed it wise to discontinue mailing them to every pharmacist in the State.

Since our last meeting 20 certificates of proficiency have been mailed to those entitled to the same. There have been enrolled 24 new members, making our present membership 184, and we hope to have gone beyond the 200 line before we meet at Ocean City next July.

The resolutions on pharmacists in the United States Government service, together with an appropriate letter, were mailed to the gentleman named therein, and encouraging replies received from him.

We regret to be compelled to report the loss by death of one member, as we noticed in the daily papers that August Prosperi, apothecary at United States Naval Academy, was buried only two days ago.

All other duties have been promptly attended to, and in closing we hope that all our members will be extremely busy during the coming six months, that all committees will be active and aggressive and all be present at the next annual meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS SCHULZE, *Secretary*.

At the conclusion of which it was moved and seconded it be received and the secretary distribute the remainder of the eighteen annual proceedings as in his judgment seems best, retaining twenty-five copies.

So ordered.

It was ordered upon proper motion that the letters in reference to United States Government apothecaries received from President McKinley and members of Congress be referred to the Legislative Committee.

The report of the treasurer was then read as follows :

TREASURER'S SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

December 12, 1900.

June 19th I reported a balance of \$86.93, and 97 members in arrears to aggregate amount of \$323. I now have the pleasure to report 88 members in arrears, with a corresponding amount of \$287. Of the 24 new members enrolled 4 are in arrears.

The following enumerates the monthly receipts and itemized disbursements :

RECEIPTS.

June	\$126.93
July	109.00
August	32.00
September	16.00
October	167.00
November	47.00
	<hr/>
	\$497.93
December	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$501.93

DISBURSEMENTS.

June 23, Hotel Hamilton.....	\$8.00
June 23, railroad fare and amusements.....	10.07
June 25, ledger.....	1.00
July 4, stamps.....	4.00
July 5, Louis Schulz.....	2.00
July 6, Baltimore Badge and Novelty Co.....	12.00
July 6, C. W. Schindereith & Son.....	7.00
July 6, E. M. Garrott.....	2.00
July 27, Mrs. V. B. Maupin.....	68.66
July 31, A. R. L. Dohme.....	2.82
July 31, Fuld Bros.....	2.25
August 3, E. B. Read & Son.....	9.75
August 17, Chas. C. Fulton & Co.....	12.25
August 20, A. S. Abell Co.....	12.00
August 29, H. P. Hynson.....	35.00
August 29, stamps.....	2.00
August 29, Chas. T. Heller.....	50.00
September 13, Louis Schulz, (stps.).....	3.00
October 6, Louis Schulz, (stps.).....	17.00
October 12, O. C. Smith.....	13.74
October 24, C. H. Ware.....	10.00
November 22, Louis Schulz.....	7.00
November 23, Guggenheimer, Weil & Co.....	198.20
	<hr/>
	\$489.74
December's balance.....	12.19
	<hr/>
	\$501.93

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. FOUCH.

Resolutions received from the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association were referred to the Committee on Pharmacy.

Upon motion, duly seconded, it was ordered a Certificate of Competency be granted Dr. C. F. Hall, of Snow Hill.

Upon proper motion, it was decided that E. E. Bostock, M. D., of Philadelphia, be not granted a Certificate of Proficiency.

H. P. Hynson offered the following amendment in writing: Amend section 12 of by-laws by adding after the word "prescriptions," in line three, the words "in the State of Maryland."

The above amendment was referred to the Committee on Laws, to report at its next annual meeting.

Upon motion duly seconded, the secretary was instructed to forward G. Frank Lippold, of Cumberland, another certificate of proficiency in place of one not received by him, with the word "duplicate" written thereon.

It was ordered that the second publication of names of members in the counties of the State holding a certificate of proficiency be made in the county papers so far as the Committee on Publication see fit.

Adjourned.

SOCIAL SESSION, 8.30 P. M.

The evening session opened with the following programme :

DUET, "Dragon Fighter".....*Hoffman*

Miss Hilda Albert

Miss Annie Walter.

SOLO, "My Angeline".....*Reed*
Mr. John L. Winters.

ADDRESS, "Commercial Advantages of Membership in Pharmaceutical Association"—Mr. John C. Muth.

SOLO, "Good Night, Beloved".....*Moir*
Mr. H. Blumner.

RECITATION, "How She Won the Race".....*H. Singley*

ADDRESS, "Legislative Advantages of Membership in Pharmaceutical Associations"—Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme.

SOLO, "Petite Berceuse" (Violin).....*Herrmann*
Mr. Phillip Green.

QUARTETTE, "Annie Laurie".....*Dudley Buck*
Celtic Quartette.

ADDRESS, "Educational Advantages of Membership in Pharmaceutical Associations"—Mr. Henry P. Hynson.

DUET, "Ship Ahoy".....*Millard*
Messrs. John L. Winters and H. Blumner.

SOLO, "The Holy City".....*Adam*
Mr. Louis E. Hofstetter.

After which luncheon was served, at the conclusion of which President William E. Turner again called the Association to order in a business session and introduced Prof. William C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, president of the N. A. R. D., who eloquently addressed the Association in reference to resolution B, as passed at the Detroit meeting of the N. A. R. D., and now being put in operation in many cities.

Numerous questions were asked as to methods of putting plans into operation and success in other places, whereupon a motion, duly seconded, was passed that a committee of three be appointed to arrange a schedule of prices, engage a man to canvass the drug trade of Baltimore, and endeavor to put the plan in operation, which committee, as appointed by the president, was Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme, A. J. Corning and Oscar E. Ross.

After appointing J. F. Hancock, J. M. Wiessel and J. E. Hengst a committee on deceased members, the president declared the meeting adjourned.

The following members were in attendance during the meeting: W. E. Turner, Cumberland; R. S. McKinney, Taneytown; J. A. Carnes, Cockeysville; W. C. Powell, Snow Hill, and William M. Fouch, A. R. L. Dohme, Ph. D., W. E. Brown, A. J. Corning, J. Emory Bond, O. C. Smith, J. G. Beck, C. H. Ware, Dr. D. M. R. Culbreth, H. P. Hynson, J. F. Hancock, O. Werckshagen, C. L. Meyer, D. R. Millard, J. E. Hengst, E. R. Downes, H. E. Young, J. M. Wiesel, Frederick Weller, August Schrader, J. C. Muth, J. S. Muth, Oscar E. Ross, H. A. Reindollar, H. S. Parr, O. G. Schuman, Dr. Richard Sappington, Louis Schulze, all of Baltimore.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, To promote progress, and to guard the well-being of our profession within the State, demands that Pharmacists be thoroughly organized, and

Whereas, The business relations existing between Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists are, and ought to be of the most intimate and confidential character, and

Whereas, There exists great necessity for the enactment of just, yet stringent laws, in the interest of the public, to guard against the adulteration of food and medicines, and to confine the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines to those who are thoroughly competent.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists, of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent association and adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association is to bring together the reputable Pharmacists, Chemists and Druggists of the State, that they may by thorough organization and united effort advance the science of Pharmacy, promote scientific research, and in the interest of the public, strive to have enacted just, yet stringent laws, to prevent the adulteration of food and medicines, and to confine the compounding and sale of medicines to regularly educated pharmacists.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members, and shall hold meetings annually.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three members.

All officers of this Association, except the Local Secretary, shall be elected annually by ballot, and hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Local Secretary shall be appointed by the President after the place of meeting shall have been selected.

ARTICLE V.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution must be submitted in writing, and after being read, shall be referred to the Committee on Laws, and lie over until the next annual meeting of the Association, when upon receiving an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present, shall become part of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The President shall preside over all meetings of this Association; he shall announce all business, receive and submit all proper motions to the consideration of the Association. Upon calling the yeas and nays, and in cases of equal division he shall vote; upon all other occasions he may not vote. He shall decide all questions of order, subject, however, to an appeal. He shall appoint all committees, unless their appointment is otherwise ordered by the Association. He shall present at each annual meeting of the Association an address, upon any subject he may select, and shall make such suggestions as may seem to him suitable to promote the interests, and better carry out the objects for which this Association has been organized. He shall sign all certificates of membership, countersign all orders upon the Treasurer, and authenticate the proceedings by his signature. He shall, upon the written request of ten members, call special meetings of the Association, *provided*, such call be approved by a majority of the officers of this Association.

In the absence of the President, or his inability to act, his duties shall devolve upon the Vice-Presidents in their order of rank.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall make and keep correct minutes of the proceedings, and conduct all the correspondence of the Association.

He shall carefully preserve on file all reports, essays and papers of every

description, and it shall be his duty, under direction of the Board of Trustees, to edit, publish and distribute the Proceedings of the Association.

The Secretary shall be paid an annual salary of fifty dollars. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place of meeting, and have charge of arrangements for Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall collect and safely hold all dues and other funds belonging to the Association, to the order of the Board of Trustees. He shall report to the Executive Committee, before each annual meeting, the names of all members who have failed to pay their dues. He shall at each annual meeting render a statement of his accounts to the Executive Committee for audit, and report a copy of same to the Association.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex officio* a member, shall have charge of the roll, shall investigate the claims of all candidates for membership, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VI. *

This Association shall hold its meetings annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee may name. Special meetings shall be called upon the written application of ten members, directed to the President; said written application, before being acted on, must be submitted to the Board of Trustees, and receive the approval of a majority of said Board of Trustees, and at least twenty-five days' notice be given of the time, place and object of meeting in special session. A semi-annual meeting may be held at such place as the President may designate, which the officers and Chairman of Committees shall attend.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Trustees for the transaction of any business that may be intrusted to it.

All applications for membership must be handed to the Executive Committee for investigation, and by them reported to the Association. Election of members shall be by ballot—five black balls shall defeat an election.

Applications for membership *ad interim* may be acted upon by the Executive Committee, and if they receive an unanimous vote, shall be declared members of the Association.

Every applicant for membership after receiving the requisite number of ballots for his election shall, upon payment of one dollar, as his initiation fee and two dollars as his annual dues for the first year, and upon signing the Constitution, become a member of this Association.

The initiation fee is one dollar, the annual dues two dollars.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any Pharmacist, Chemist, Wholesale or Manufacturing Druggist of good moral and professional standing is eligible to membership.

ARTICLE IX.

The fiscal year of this Association shall begin July 1 and end June 30. Annual dues are payable in advance for the current fiscal year.

Members elected within three months of the close of the fiscal year will not pay dues until the beginning of the fiscal year following.

Any member three years in arrears for his annual dues shall, after due notification from the Treasurer, lose his rights as a member.

Any person who has once been a member of the Association, desiring to renew his membership, may do so by paying the current dues.

ARTICLE X.

Any member may be expelled for cause by a three-fourths vote of all the members present at any meeting of the Association; *provided, however*, that due notice be served upon the offending member before action be had in his case, and he have an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XI.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer at one time twenty dollars shall be declared a life member, and be forever after exempt from the payment of annual dues, and be entitled to a certificate of membership as a life member.

ARTICLE XII.

A certificate of membership will be issued to any member upon the payment of one dollar.

Any member actively engaged in dispensing physicians' prescriptions in the State of Maryland, who has had not less than four years' experience in the retail drug business and is deemed by the Board of Trustees to be a fit and qualified pharmacist, shall be entitled to a certificate of competency. The names of all members holding such certificates shall be published twice each year, in two daily papers of the City of Baltimore; *provided, however*, such members continue in good standing and shall continue to do business in the State of Maryland.

ARTICLE XIII.

All certificates of competency, membership and life membership shall be signed by the President and Secretary.

ARTICLE XIV.

Pharmacists, physicians, chemists, and other scientific men of merit, may be elected honorary members of this Association, and thus become entitled to all privileges thereof, excepting the right to vote.

ARTICLE XV.

The following order of business shall be observed :

First—Reading the minutes of the last session.

Second—President's address.

Third—Applications for membership.

Fourth—Reports of committees.

Fifth—Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE XVI.

The following Standing Committees shall be appointed annually :

A Committee on Adulterations, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to report annually, upon adulterations in drugs, chemicals and all other preparations handled by pharmacists.

A Committee on Trade Interests, composed of five members, four of whom shall be annually elected by this Association, and one, who may or may not be a member of the Association, shall be elected by the other four. The business of this Committee shall be to organize and conduct, as a branch of this Association, an organization to be known as "The Commercial Protective League of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association," the general meetings of which shall be a part of this Association proceedings, but its membership and the conduct of its affairs (excepting the election of the aforesaid four members), as well as the collection and disbursement of its funds, shall be entirely independent of this Association and under the control of this Committee.

A Committee on Legislation, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be, with approval of the Board of Trustees, to submit to the next Legislature of this State the draft of such laws as may seem to them necessary to protect the public from danger and loss resulting from the adulteration of food and medicines, and from the danger resulting from permitting incompetent persons compounding and dispensing medicines.

A Committee on Pharmacy, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to report at each annual meeting on pharmaceutical advancement during the year, and generally upon all kindred scientific progress, and to propound such scientific and practical questions for investigation and reply as may seem to them proper, and prescription difficulties for discussion.

A Committee on Laws, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon proposed amendments and alterations of the Constitution and By-Laws. And all such amendments and alterations shall be referred to this committee before being acted upon by the Association.

A Committee on Membership, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to induce eligible persons residing in the State of Maryland to become members of the Association, and to suggest means of the Association whereby the membership may be increased.

A Committee on Deceased Members, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to discover and report upon the deaths of members that may occur during the year, and to present fitting memorials for publication.

ARTICLE XVII.

All propositions to amend or alter these By-Laws must be submitted in writing and referred to the Committee on Laws at one session, and may be acted on at the next, or at any succeeding session, and the proposition determined by a majority vote.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

All those marked *were present at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting.

ALEXANDER, W. A.....	Chesapeake City, Md.
AUGHINBAUGH, D. C.....	Hagerstown, Md.
AUGHINBAUGH, W. C.....	Hagerstown, Md.
*BASE, DANIEL, PH. D.....	329 N. Schroeder St., Baltimore.
*BECK, JOHN G.....	Caroline and Federal Sts., Baltimore.
BLACK, JOHN H.....	Cecilton, Md.
BLANEY, FRANK M.....	201 S. Gilmor St., Baltimore.
*BOND, J. EMORY.....	103 E. German St., Baltimore.
BOSTICK, E. E.....	763 Ramsay St., Baltimore, Md.
BOYLE, JOSEPH B.....	Westminster, Md.
BRATTEN, EDGAR H.....	Crumpton, Md.
BROWN, MERCER.....	Wye Mills, Md.
*BROWN, WILLIAM E.....	801 Bloomingdale Ave., Baltimore.
BURROUGH, HORACE.....	509 W. Lombard St., Baltimore.
BUSCHMAN, C. H.....	900 N. Eden St., Baltimore, Md.
BUSCHMAN, GEORGE W.....	1107 Columbia Ave.
BUTLER, J. E.....	Winchester, Md.
BUTTON, E. M. J.....	Oakland, Md.
CAMERON, N. C.....	Perryville, Md.
CAMERON, HARRY R.....	Port Deposit, Md.
CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.....	Lonaconing, Md.
CARNES, J. A.....	Cockeysville, Md.
CASPARI, JR., CHARLES.....	Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore.
CATLIN, J. A.....	Church Hill, Md.
CLAIRE, S. S.....	Hagerstown, Md.
COCHRAN, J. FORREST.....	1336 N. Gilmor St., Baltimore.
COCKEY, B. E.....	Queenstown, Md.
COLLIER, LEVIN D., M. D.....	Salisbury, Md.
COOK, J. W.....	Hagerstown, Md.
COOK, FRANK E.....	Hagerstown, Md.
COOPER, JANE C.....	Chestertown, Md.
CORNING, A. J.....	Bolton and Mosher Sts., Baltimore.
CULBRETH, D. M. R., M. D.....	203 E. Preston St., Baltimore.
DAVIS, ADEN, JR.....	Marion Station, Md.
DAVIS, JOHN A.....	700 N. Carey St., Baltimore.

DAVIS, L. HAMLIN.....	East New Market, Md.
*DAWSON, GEORGE H.....	103 E. German St., Baltimore.
DEILMAN, LOUIS H.....	New Windsor, Md.
DENHARD, FREDERICK.....	Cor. Light and West Sts., Baltimore.
DE REEVES, A. EUGENE.....	1216 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
DICKINSON, JAMES A.....	700 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore.
*DOHME, A. R. L., PH. D.....	Pratt and Howard Sts., Baltimore.
DOHME, CHARLES E.	Pratt and Howard Sts., Baltimore.
DOHME, LOUIS.....	Pratt and Howard Sts., Baltimore.
*DOWNES, E. R.....	Linden and North Aves., Baltimore.
DUFFY, HUGH.....	Hillsboro, Md.
DULL, W. H.....	Gay and Exeter Sts., Baltimore, Md.
ELDERDICE, W. J.....	Cumberland, Md.
ELLIOTT, HENRY A.....	Lexington and Pine Sts., Baltimore.
EMERSON, ISAAC E.....	311 W. Fayette St., Baltimore.
EMICH, C. V.....	423 N. Howard St., Baltimore.
FEARON, E. T.....	Rockville, Md.
FEHSENFELD, HENRY W.....	Clinton and Boston Sts., Baltimore.
FELDMAYER, JAMES D.....	Annapolis, Md.
FIERY, MAX J.....	Hagerstown, Md.
FORMAN, E. M.....	Centreville, Md.
*FOSTER, J. WEBB.....	193 Hanover St., Baltimore.
*FOUCH, W. M.....	North Ave. and Charles Sts., Baltimore.
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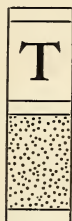
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
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